"JACK"
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PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,706—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	I. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4069	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIO	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1899.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000,	14th Sept. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)

Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
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Bombay, 23th August, 1899.

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Rejected applications will not be replied to :—

G. M. CHITNAVIS,
President Municipal Committee, Nagpur.

Dated the 24th August, 1899.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.........	£ 9,695,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	" 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..................	" 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

5-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM ! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAILORING—Our stock is very large and exceptionally good value given for Cash. Tennis Flannel Suits, from Rs. 25-8 ; Dress Suits, Rs. 85 ; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40 ; Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35 ; Riding Breeches, Rs. 11-8. Trial orders are respectfully solicited—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—CAMERAS and LENSES of sizes of English-make in perfect order. For particulars, Apply " K.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—An English-built Miniature Canoe Shaped Landau by Mr. C. S. Windover on rubber tyred wheels, with self-acting hood, steps and slam locks to the doors. Light and Elegant, and being very little used, looks quite as good as new. An absolutely bona-fide sale, owner having no further use of it. On view at Mr. P. B. Press's Fort, Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE.—Season Teak and Black-Wood, very strong and handsome CYLINDER TABLE, made by Artistic Furniture Manufacturing Co. Superior quality work guaranteed. Price Rs. 150. An inspection respectfully solicited. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and general Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of all discriptions. For particulars, Apply " E.," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side. Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOARD and LODGING WANTED, in or near Fort, by a European.—Address, stating terms, "G," care of this Office.

WANTED, CUSTODIAN, Elephanta Caves. Salary Rs. 75 with free quarters. Security Rs. 500. None but European married pensioners should apply before 5th proximo, to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency.

WANTED, for temporary establishment, P. W. D., qualified OVERSEER 3rd Grade. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, stating age, qualifications, &c., to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Dharwar District.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address " S A M," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW (Unfurnished), at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st September, open on all sides to sea breeze.—Apply to Hon'ble FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Samuel Street, Fort, or Breach Candy.

TO LET BUNGALOWS at Tardeo and Nepean Sea Road, separate Blocks. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the " Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEES,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-30-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.
IMPORTED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST............................	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of " either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT, " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
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BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

Double brass-mounted iron cots, brass double cot, clocks, pictures, electro magnetic batteries, new and second-hand gent's and ladies' wearing apparel, ulsters, &c.

1 lot slides for magic lantern and stereoscope, phonograph accessories, viz., one box for cylinders fitted with 12 blocks, blank cylinders, speaking-tube, rubber tubes, funnel, etc.

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 gold hunting watch, by John Jones.

1 mahogany square piano, by Soundy.

1 mahogany semi-grand piano, by Broadwood.

On account of the concerned :—

1 case 200 gross rubber rings.

1 case essences, etc.

1 lot of bicycle lamps, air pumps, oil cans, pedometer clocks, watch materials, rubber stamp types, press, rings, etc.

9 dozens bentwood chairs (walnut and black) No. 18, by Joseph Kohn.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of pneumatic new and second-hand bicycles by different makers.

1 powerful large size mastiff dog.

1 powerful large size boarhound.

2 daschund dogs.

1 second-hand victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.

1 saigram, almost new, French polished.

1 light pony cart.

2 sets double harness, one being English.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Wooden House, Apollo Reclamation, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron double bedstead, lamps, pictures, oil carpet, &c., the property of Mr. P. J. BOYLETT.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Furniture Bazaar, Chukla Street, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Ismail Maljee, furniture merchant, closing business, consisting of chest of drawer, tables, teapoys, easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, square piano, cabinets, chiffoniers, drawing-room sofas, chairs, open carved blackwood sofas, wall brackets, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD MODIKHANA STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo at, 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Sonabai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Bomonjee Nowrojee Bharoocha, the undermentioned valuable property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages or dwelling-house consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate on the west side of and fronting the Modikhana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 624-821, new No. 5788, old Survey No. 1041 and new Survey No. 9294, and bounded on the east by Old Modikhana Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage belonging jointly to hereditaments now being described and the several houses adjoining the said sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Barjorjee Rustomjee Mody, and on the south by the property of the athornans (priests) of the Manekjee Sett's Fire Temple, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 83-82 and Ward Nos. 2942-2943.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for the said administratrix, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mrs. A. S. Gregory, consisting of silk and cotton dresses, cuffs and collars, stockings, hats, boas, laces, ribbons, fans, feathers, flowers, pieces of cotton and silk cloth, gloves, overcoats, ball dresses, parasols, silver cloth brushes, scent bottles, dressing bag, silver tea kettle, photo-frames, sugar basin, card cases, buckles, oyster spoons and orgs, tray and cream-jug, ivory handle fish knives and forks, dessert spoons in case, leather writing case, ivory hair and cloth brushes, side saddle, palanquin clock in case, canvas and tin trunks, &c.

The property will be on view two days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Bombay, 28th August, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the building materials of the bungalow, known as Revd. Mr. Greig's house, together with the out-houses, stable, cook-room, &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY OF THE FIRM OF SHA CULLIANDASS KIRPARAM & SHA HARRIVALABHDASS CULLIANDASS.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Sha Narandass Culliandass
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalabhdass and others.

Under instructions from L. N. Banajee, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remaining very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, sapphire and other kinds of jewellery.

1 very valuable " Champakali "-shape necklace, set with brilliants of first quality (old mine).

1 large pearl button, weighing about 100 chows.

1 very valuable " Veni," set with brilliants.

1 very valuable " Katack " (head ornament), set with rubies, brilliants, and emeralds.

1 very valuable " Nagfen," set with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds.

1 very valuable diamond " Serpej " (head ornament).

1 very valuable moonstone ring of the 1st quality.

A lot of very valuable rings, set with diamonds, rubies, sapphire, &c., diamond earrings and pins, pearl, satlala and kanthis, &c., &c., too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES, ALSO 2 ARAB HORSES.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1 handsome, strong, light, English-built square landau by " Dunstan."

1 handsome, strong, boat-shaped landau by Hill and Son.

1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order, by " Laurie and Marner."

1 handsome, strong, light English-built brougham, with open quarters and rubber tyred wheels, by " Laurie and Marner," nearly new.

1 handsome, strong, light boat-shaped landau by " Kesterton."

1 handsome, strong, English-built, light victoria on C-Spring by " Kesterton."

1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted square brougham in very good order.

1 handsome, strong, second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, 15 hands, about 6 years old, quiet in harness.

1 do. do. do. pony, 13-3, goes in saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co. Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s, per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 28th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF
SNOWFLAKE OIL.

IT having been brought to our notice that FRAUDS have been committed by some dealer in SELLING OIL in SNOWFLAKE TINS and or cases of inferior grade to the Oil originally imported in them, and wishing to put a stop to such fraudulent practices, we would consider it a favor if consumers who have reason to believe that the Snowflake Oil they are buying is not up in quality to the former high standard of this justly popular brand, will SEND SAMPLES of the OIL to us to be TESTED (free of charge to the sender). It will also be necessary that we shall be furnished with the Name and Address of the Merchant from whom the Oil was purchased.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK :
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY,
or
32, Dalhousie Sq., South, CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c,

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office near Church-Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire on 5th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of KEROSINE and COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS and INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c., required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system commencing 1st January, 1900, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer will be required to supply the name at the rate quoted, and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany all or any of the 8 tenders, Broad Gauge :—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil and Cocoanut Oil. Metre Gauge :—Indigenous Stores, Cotton Waste, Kerosine Oil, (Leathergoods) without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the B. B and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent, of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agents option, a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 19th August, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A CIVIL ENGINEER, Salary (Rs. 250) and TWO OVERSEERS (Rs. 125 each). Experienced men would be preferred. Apply with testimonials to

THE PRIME MINISTER,
Indore State, C.I,

Dated 18th August, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.)

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for,
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hyrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr, S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,252 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	96 1-2
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	..	260
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs, 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 Share	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	38
Baliary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,003
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20)	Rs. 15	200
Bombay United	90	1,00.	1,000	Nil	425
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	480xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg, Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs,50	1,830
China Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	605
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2.	7.0
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	407 1-2
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	490xd
Currimbhoy Mill	85	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	660
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	352 1-2
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	3.0
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	25.
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	590
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,475
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	225
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	550
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1 000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	155
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	500
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs55	750xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR.25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	600
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,775
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	1,885
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	70
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,620
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,00.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	165
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	47 1-2
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	780
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	5.0
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	560
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,830
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	400
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	175
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR22½	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	325
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	200xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93½	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	75xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	202
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	282	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct,	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	153xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	525
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	35
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	-1,000	25	537 1-2
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs 8	151xd
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	28

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	507 1-2

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-39m., 4-13a. Low water, 10-33m., 10-39a.
Banks closed, Hindu holiday.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 6-45 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Okara, Naderi, Mazagon and Clan Stuart entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK—The steamer Dwarka entered and the steamer Clan Macfaclane left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt and Europe, *via* Marseilles, per s. s. Farra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 (noon) to-morow.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian sloth bear (melureus ureinus) and a spotted deer (cervus axis) have been kindly presented to the zoo by Mrs. F. Predeaux and Mr. A. H. Simcox, I. C.S., respectively.

ARRIVAL OF THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—Sir Siddi Ahmed Khan, K. C. I. E., Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by ten sepoys and fourteen followers, arrived in Bombay from his territory on Thursday night. The Nawab has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

A MAHOMEDAN WEDDING.—On Saturday night a grand Mahomedan wedding took place at New Nagpada Temker Street, of the sons of Munshi Mahomed Yacoob Saheb, of the Government Central Press. After the termination of the "Nicka" ceremony, which was performed by the Kazi of Bombay, an entertainment with a nautch party took place. A large number of guests of all classes of Mahomedans were in attendance. The mandap in which the nautch ceremony took place was brillantly illuminated and artistically decorated. Mr. Abdul Kader Guard managed the wedding entertainment admirably and was thanked.

MAHOMEDANS AND INOCULATION.—A meeting of the leading members of the Khatri, Kokni and Ghoghari Mahomedan communities, residing in Bapu Khote Street, Ghoghari Mohalla, Jamli Mohalla and Mistri Street, was held yesterday morning in the house of Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Jamli Mohalla. Captain Pritchard, District Plague Officer of the Central District, was among those present. Mr. Kur opened the proceedings by explaining to the meeting the various advantages of inoculation and the great good it had already done. He called upon his co-religionists to dismiss from their minds the idea prevalent among them that the plague prophylactic was a sort of poison. Captain Pritchard, who spoke in Hindustani, explained the process of preparing the serum. Dr. Munshi, District Medical Officer, Dr. Rajab Ali Ramji Lakhdir and others also addressed the meeting.

FATALLY SCALDED IN AN EATING HOUSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mahomed Rohan Ali Azgur, a Mahomedan lad, aged 4 years, the son of a mendicant. The deceased resided with his father in the Khoja Durgah at Chinch Bunder. On Wednesday evening the lad and his father were taking their food in a Mogul's eating house, at Samuel Street, when a servant in the shop, who was walking across the shop with a *chatty* of boiling water in his hand, suddenly tripped and fell over the bench on which deceased and his father were partaking of their food. The *chatty* upset and the boiling water went over the lad, who sustained serious scalds over his cheeks, chest, abdomen and thighs. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the scalds were dressed and he was transferred to the Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Women and Children. The boy's condition grew worse and he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE FIRST PARSEE CHILD BORN IN BERLIN.—Advices received by the last mail from Berlin state that the residence of Mr. Ardesir Muncherjee Vacha, B. A., in that city had for several days been besieged by a number of German ladies, who called to enquire after the health of Mrs. Vacha and her little girl, Shereen, who was born in Berlin on the 24th July last. The occurence, being the first of its kind as regarded a foreigner, attracted considerable notice and was made the occasion for offering to Mr. Vacha numerous congratulations from good-natured friends and acquaintances. Mr. Ardesir Vacha is a popular member of Berlin Society. Over four years ago he was appointed Professor of Gujerati in a Berlin University, the duties of which office he has continued to discharge satisfactorily. He is the second son of a learned priest, Muncherjee Shapurjee Vacha, of Bombay. About a year ago he came to Bombay on leave with a view to visit his aged mother ; and during his stay here married the daughter of a relation, Mr. Fardoonjee Maneckjee Nariman, with whom he returned to Berlin on the expiration of his leave.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COTTON GODOWN.—An inquiry was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on the body of Sultanbee, a Mahomedan widow, aged about seventy years. The deceased lived alone in Bhundari Cross-Lane and worked in a cotton godown as a muccadum of female labourers at Doorgadevi Road. The godown consists of a ground floor and two upper storeys, and the female labourers used to work on the second storey. About 11 o'clock on Saturday morning Sultanbee was going up the staircase leading to the first floor, when about midway her foot slipped and she fell to the bottom on the stone pavement. She sustained a large bleeding wound at the back of her head and was unconscious. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she never came to herself again and died about two hours after admission. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to fracture of the vault of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

NOTES FROM BERAR.—A correspondent writes :—There is no rain coming to answer the fervent prayers of the peasantry, and the prospect, especially for the country west of Murtizapur, is really gloomy. The crops, I mean the tender upshoots here and there, are withering and it touches one to the quick to see the humble and steady and withal hopeful labour of the peasant brought to such a pitiable end.—The Akola-Yeotmal cricket match came off. Akola went in first and scored the respectable total of 113. Mr. Tata was despatched by a rising Hindu player for three. He bowled well and each ball went to show that he used his head, but he did not prove himself as successful as he generally does. The Akola innings closed at lunch time, and I am told there was some unfortunate mistake in the management of the match by which these Hindu players could not get any suitable refreshment. This was much against them, as they had fielded in the hot sun during the hottest part of the day. They made a bad start and three or four minutes after play had begun the telegraph showed the very chilling figures 2-2-1 Then their best man went in. A drive to off for the first ball, a four to leg for the second, and the telegraph showed 10. Shortly after a hard chance 50 went up before he placed an easy one in the hands of Mr. Howard. Mr. Spansky and Mr. Simpson managed to make another stand and the innings came to the total of 95.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN CARPENTER.—Peter Macaulay, aged thirty-seven years, a European carpenter, employed on board the steamship Clan Macfarlane, died yesterday morning at the St. Georges' Hospital, from injuries received by his having accidentally fallen into the hold of the ship. It appears that the Clan Macfarlane arrived in Bombay harbour from Glasgow on the 14th instant and left for Vizagapatam on Saturday afternoon. On the 20th instant while the vessel was lying in the Prince's Dock, one of the officers of the ship went to the Dock Police Station and stated that the deceased had fallen into one of its holds. Inspector Walton and Constable Aldridge went on board the vessel and found Macaulay lying at the bottom of No. 3 hold. He was unconscious. The police officers had him carried on to the quay, where the medical officer of the P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat examined him and found that deceased had been suffering from compound fracture of the right thigh. The doctor dressed the injury and advised his removal to the St. George's Hospital. No one saw deceased fall into the hold, but it was supposed that Macaulay was looking down into the hold at the men at work, when he overbalanced himself and fell in from a height of about thirty-one feet. Every one on board said that deceased was a sober man. On admission into the hospital deceased was found to be suffering from compound fractures of the lower jaw and also of the right thigh and some abrasions on the face. He never completely recovered his consciousness. His temperature rose and he died yesterday morning. Dr. Hojel, Resident Surgeon, was of opinion that deceased died from septic poisoning, the result of absorption of septic matter through the compound fracture of the lower jaw. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

WEDDING AT MHOW.—An interesting wedding took place here on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, says a correspondent, when Miss Emma Jane Miller, 4th daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller of Mhow, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Store-Sergeant A. Williams of the Indian Ordnance Department. The wedding took place at Christ Church, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bride arrived punctually to time, leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lyonell Fanshawe, of the Bo. Commissariat Department. She was dressed in a lovely gown of white cordedsilk ornamented with a true lover's knots in pearl trimming and sprays of orange blosson, the train being effectively borne by her little nephew, Master Loftus Fanshawe, and the bride's youngest sister. The silver-spangled veil was fastened by a pearl and gold brooch, a gift of the bridegroom, the wreath being of natural orange blossoms, lilies and white roses. Her three sisters acted as bridesmaids, and were prettily dressed in cream and green silk, with hats to match. The groom in his uniform looked every inch a soldier and was supported by Sergeant Weston of his department as his 'best man.' The service was fully choral, the musical portion being effectively rendered by the band and choir of the 20th Hussars, and was performed by the Rev. W. V. Kinsman, the Chaplain. On the bride entering the Church, which was densely crowded with friends, the old time-honored hymn, "The voice that breathed over Eden", was effectively sung ; and after the usual rites of the holy church were performed, hymn 351 was given. The bridal party proceeded then to the Vestry, where the registers were signed and, the ceremony over, the large company repaired to "The Wilderness," the spacious quarters of Mr. Lyonell Fanshawe, for cake and wine. After the inevitable photo. the cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. The toast of the health of the bridal pair was given by the Rev. Mr. Kinsman, who wished them in the name of the company every happiness and prosperity, and this toast was, with the greatest of enthusiasm, drunk three times three. The presents were both numerous and costly.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA v. POONA HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 26.

THE match between Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Hindus was concluded to-day, when the latter won in brilliant style by nine wickets, and the Hindus have more reason to be proud of their victory by reason of the fact that the Poona Team, which is very strong, have not known defeat before this season. The Gymkhana had the advantage of first innings, and made a promising start, the telegraph registering 60 before the fall of the first wicket. Greig, Usborne and Duncan did little, five wickets falling for the addition of 38 runs. Beresford and Bain put on 48 runs for the eighth wicket, and Young helped the former to swell the total by 15 runs before being bowled for an invaluable 49, and the innings closed for the respectable total of 175.

The Hindus made a very disappointing start ; Bapat, Bhide, and Bhandare being out in rapid succession. Narsingrao played excellent cricket, and he and Saraph put on 52 runs before the latter fell to Mathew for a patient 11. Twenty-one runs later Narsingrao's innings was terminated by a catch in the slips, and his 66 was put together by sound hitting all round the wicket. The eighth wicket, singularly enough on this occasion, gave a lot of trouble, and 40 runs were made before Grashaw was run out. Finally, the total stopped at 187, or 12 runs in advance of the Englishmen.

The Poona second innings was anything but a success: their display from the commencement being weak. Bhide early gave evidence he was in fine form with the ball, and the bastsmen never played him with freedom. The highest score was made by Greig, who compiled 34, while Duncan exhibited a sturdy defence and carried out his bat for 28. Wood, Bain and Beresford were the only other batsmen to get into double figures, and the end came at 111, leaving the Hindus 100 to get to win. Bhide and Bhandare opened the scoring, and the total stood at 36 ere the latter fell to Greig. Bhide and Narsingrao became partners, and, after a few overs of quiet play, both men settled down and the arrears were wiped off without further loss. Bhide was a great success with the ball, and in all be captured 13 wickets for 123 runs, while he made 47 (not out) in the second innings, and to his exertions, together with the batting displays of Narsingrao, the Hindus owe their success. Scores and analysis :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr Wood, b Bhide	55	b Bhide	10
Mr Bowen, c Joshi, b Bhandare	19	b Bhide	7
Capt Greig, c Bhandare, b Bhide	2	c Bapat, b Bhide	34
Mr, Deas, c and b Johsi	10	c and b Bhide	5
Capt Usborne, c Paranjpe, b Joshi	1	c Saraph, b Bhide	2
Mr Duncan, b Bhide	0	not out	28
Major Beresford, c Grashaw, b Bhide	49	b Joshi	10
Mr Mathew, b Bhide	2	run out	1
Mr Bain, c and b Bhide	22	b Joshi	12
Mr Young, not out	1	b Joshi	2
Capt Bradell, c Saraph, b Bhide	1	b Bhide	0
Extras	13	Extras	0
Total	175	Total	111

POONA HINDUS.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. Narsingrao, c Greig, b Deas	66	not out	23
" Bapat, b Deas	1		
" Bhide, c Bain, b Wood	6	not out	47
" Bhandare, b Dess	4	c Beresford, b Greig	13
" Saraph, b Mathew	11		
" Granna, l-b-w, b Mathew	32		
" Paranjpe, b Wood	9		
" Sayuna, b Deas	3		
" Grashaw, run out	11		
" Agashe, b Greig	14		
" Joshi, not out	0		
Extras	30	Extras	17
Total	187	Total for 1 wkt.	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st innings.				2nd innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhide	30	11	59	7	28·3	9	64	6
Bhandare	14	1	61	1	6	1	18	0
Joshi	17	4	27	2	20	3	29	3
Grashaw	3	0	15	0	..	..	..	..

POONA HINDUS.

	1st innings.				2nd innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Deas	29	13	50	4	19	11	22	0
Wood	20	8	47	2	10	6	15	0
Mathew	19	3	48	0	3	1	14	0
Greig	3	0	12	1	21	9	32	1

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MATCH.

A match was played on Friday on the Esplanade between the Byramjji Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution and the Aryan Education Society's High School. The following are the scores.

A. E. S. H. SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Talpada V, b Katrak	0	not out	18
Narmarkur V, b Lord	6	b Katrak	8
Talpade R, run out	6	b Shroff	14
Bhatavdekar J, run out	6	did not bat.	
Pitale S M, b Katrak	5	did not bat.	
Patil H, b Lord	1	b Katrak	29
Tipnis, b Katrak	2	did not bat.	
Bhatavdekar G, b Avasia	12		
Patil A, b Avasia	7		
Nathari M, not out	4		
Dilvi A, c Avasia	3		
Extras	0	Extras	10
Total	52	Total	79

B. J. P. C. INST.

1st innings.	
Divecha c Bhatavdekar G	3
Shroff, c Talpade V	3
Lord l-o-w Bhatavdeker	3
Katrak, run out	2
Punegar, c Talpade V	2
Avasia, b Talpade V	1
Bobinmaker, b Talpade V	1
Dadina, b Talpade V	0
Polishwala, Patil	2
Panthaki, hit wkt.	4
Pagadiwala, b Talpade V	10
Extra	2
Total	33

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd August, as compared with the statement of 15th August, 1899 :—

	August 15.			August 22.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000	0	0	95,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,12,12,845	14	4	1,70,89,584	13	5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,32,44,087	5	10	5,33,73,332	6	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,71,332	0	0	2,31,975	13	6
Sundries	22,15,216	6	10	22,20,096	12	2
	10,63,43,481	11	9	10,24,14,989	13	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	78,83,547	0	0	73,78,504	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	81,51,933	0	0	81,40,328	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,67,49,733	5	2	1,71,58,017	1	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,03,21,083	10	3	2,03,49,617	0	0
Bills discounted, &c.	1,61,08,269	15	0	1,67,35,091	14	1
Balances with other Banks.	4,76,359	1	4	2,27,011	8	5
Bullion	6,070	3	7	5,815	3	7
Dead Stock	13,12,566	13	3	13,12,442	1	2
Stamps	9,296	1	11	9,615	2	7
Sundries	16,81,253	8	1	16,66,986	9	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,91,59,752	8	2	1,13,01,127	14	0
Do. at Branches	2,34,83,616	9	0	1,78,27,403	6	2
Rs.	10,63,43,481	11	9	10,24,14,989	13	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,26,738	Inc.
Do. at Branches	46,49,993	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,29,245	Inc.
Post Bills	60,643	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,16,648	Dec.
Loans	4,08,314	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,28,534	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,26,822	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	11,44,375	Inc.
Do at Branches	56,56,213	Dec.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE PROPERTY OF AN ABSCONDING DACOIT.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALA VALUD LUKSHMAN PICHAD.

UNDER the provisions of section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. C. Hudson, District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, submitted to the High Court the proceedings of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Sub Divisional Magistrate, First Class, at Ahmednagar. The facts briefly were that the accused, a notorious dacoit, was accused of offences under sections 395, 396, 326, 435 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code. A warrant for his arrest was issued in the Ahmednagar district, but he concealed himself and avoided execution of the process. Steps were subsequently taken under section 88, Criminal Procedure Code, and the absconder's moveable and immoveable property was ordered to be attached on the 19th November, 1898, by the sub-divisional magistrate. The property was accordingly attached in December, 1898. The accused was arrested in Nasik district on the 3rd December, 1898. The sub-divisional magistrate therefore personally ordered the property to be released on the 18th December, 1898, though no formal order to that effect was recorded till 14th January, 1899. This order was subsequently amended in consequence of a reference made by the District Magistrate and now ran as follows :—"Bala Pichad had been arrested within the period of the proclamation issued by me ; therefore I withdraw the order of attachment, and direct that the property attached should be restored to the possession of those from whom it was seized." Mr. Hudson considered the above order of the sub-divisional magistrate to be illegal and quite contrary to the provisions of section 89 which is, he thought, the only section under which it was open to the sub-divisional magistrate to take any action. The proclaimed person did not appear before the court within the time specified in the proclamation, but he was brought before the court to undergo his trial on the 24th March, 1899. Mr. Hudson begged in this connection to invite attention to page 58 of Prinsep's Code of Criminal Procedure, edition of 1887, the last ten lines.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision on the reference, said : We see no reason to interfere. Within the time specified in the proclamation, the accused person was arrested. The property, therefore, was never at the disposal of Government. Section 89 has no application, and it was competent for the court issuing the proclamation and the order of attachment to withdraw the same.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

NONPAYMENT OF RENT ON ACCOUNT OF PLAGUE.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN VS. MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA.

THIS was an appeal filed by the appellant, Sirdar Ali Khan, from a decision of Mr. Justice Fulton, who, on the 23rd March last, passed a decree in favour of Marwanjee Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama for Rs. 3,225, being the amount of rent and interest due under a lease of stables situated at British Hotel Lane, Fort. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, the appellant and defendant. Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the respondents and original plaintiffs. The stables were occupied for the accommodation of the horses belonging to the Esplanade Hotel, but in consequence of plague breaking out among the servants, the plague authorities on two occasions turned the occupants out. The defendant contended that such action put an end to the lease, and absolved him from payment of rent. Their lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, upheld the decision of Mr. Justice Fulton and dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

CLAIMING A LIEN ON THE VAHALLA MILLS.

RAGHUNATH MAKUND VS. LUXMISHANKER PRANSHANKER AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff, an architect and surveyor, prayed that an agreement dated the 15th August, 1896, made between him and the defendants' firm might be regarded as rescinded ; that the first three defendants should be decreed to pay him the sum of Rs. 40,530-6-0 with interest, and that pending payment, the plaintiff should have a lien on the Vahalla Mills, etc. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Horumusji, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff said that on the 15th August, 1896, an agreement was made between him and the firm of Luxmishunker Pranshanker, by which he agreed to purchase the Vahalla Mills for Rs 4,40,000. It was understood that the agreement included the Spinning Mill, which was represented to contain 15,000 spindles and other plants and machinery. The plaintiff agreed to pay Rs. 25,000 as earnest money and the balance, Rs. 4,15,000 upon the completion of the purchase. He paid the former amount to the defendants' firm, and also paid on their account a further sum of Rs. 15,530-6-0. In November 1896, he was put in possession of the mill and then discovered that it contained only 10,000 spindles. He, in April, 1897, accordingly cancelled the contract, and gave up possession of the mill. Plaintiff said he made the contract on the faith of the representations made by the defendants that the mill contained 15,000 spindles ; and claimed that under the circumstances he was entitled to cancel the agreement, and to recover the sum of Rs. 40,530-6-0, together with interest. He had demanded repayment of the amounts, but had not received it. Plaintiff further said that the mill premises were mortgaged to Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal for Rs. 1,50,000, and were further charged in favour of Lalubhai Nanabhai to the extent of Rs. 35,000. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, in June, 1897, caused the mill premises to be put up to sale, but owing to the defendants agreeing to advance the money to pay off the mortgages, the sale was not proceeded with. The fourth and fifth defendants having obtained possession of the mortgages, advertised the premises for sale in November, 1897. Plaintiff alleged that the first three defendants were heavily involved and had entered into a fradulent agreement with the other two defendants for the sale of the mill with the object of the plaintiff being prevented from recovering from the first three defendants the Rs. 40,530-6-0.

The first three defendants denied that the plaintiff had paid the Rs. 25,000 earnest money, or that the mill contained 10,000 instead of 15,000 spindles. They denied that the agreement was made in April 1896, and that plaintiff had demanded repayment of the sum of Rs. 40,530-6-0. They said the plaintiff after entering into the contract paid Rs. 20,000 earnest money, but having failed to pay the balance, they in January, 1897, put an end to the agreement, and informed plaintiff that his earnest money had been forfeited. As the plaintiff on more than one occasion expressed his willingness to complete the sale, the defendants offered to waive the notice and to receive full payment, but the plaintiff had not been once to keep his promise. The cancellation of the purchase had never been disputed till the suit was filed, which he did on the sale being advertised by the fourth and fifth defendants. The defendants denied plaintiff had paid them Rs. 40,530-6-0, but admitted he from time to time had paid Rs. 26,800, but had also received payments from the defendants to the amount of Rs. 2,351. The defendants claimed they had rightly put an end to the contract, and that they were entitled to claim the Rs. 20,000 under the terms of the contract. Any remaining sum in their hands, they said, they were justified in applying towards damages due to them for non-performance of the purchase. The first three defendants denied they had acted in collision with the other two defendants, and submitted the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

THE HITECHU MILL CASE.

THE Additional Judge, after hearing Mr. Wadia in support and Mr. Bhaishanker against, refused to sanction the prosecution of Chhotalal Ranchhod, who was a witness in this case.

The District Judge, after hearing Mr. Jivanlal, who proposed Messrs. Mansukbhai and Varejrai as Official Liquidators, and Messrs. Crawford, Wadia (Government Pleader), Bhaishanker and other gentlemen, proposing Seth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Manibhai Premabhai and Masukhbhai Bhagubhai, or either of them, as Official Liquidators, appointed Seth Lalbhai and Manibhai, remarking that Mr. Hudson would have been appointed, but he asked to be relieved as he goes home early next month.

Mr. Hudson's examination at the instance of the petitioning contributory and another concluded, Court ordered petitioner to pay cost, and observed that sanction will be accorded to prosecute applicant for false charges and insinuations made against Mr. Hudson.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Bene-Israel Benevolent Society was held last evening at their institution, Samuel Street, Khadak. Mr. James Douglas presided. The following annual report of the society was read before the meeting :—

The income of your society for the last year from ordinary donations, subscriptions and interest on the promissory notes, &c., amounted in all to Rs. 1,077-1-9. The amount of donation was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 224-0-0, in which year the sum of Rs. 250-0-0 was obtained through the kind offices of S. M. Moses, Esq., J. P. The subscriptions this year were less than those for the preceding year by Rs. 79-6-6. The expenditure came to Rs. 979-0-10, of which Rs 735-0-0 were paid for the support of the poor. Hundreds of your poor and infirm brethren, who otherwise would have gone begging from door to door, have been supported by your society, and this ought to stir you up, dear friends, to greater exertions in behalf of your society. The fact that your society has survived nearly half a century ought specially to inspire you with pride and enthusiasm on its behalf, and you ought to support it generously. Among the donors for the past year may be prominently mentioned His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., the Governor of Bombay, Professor W. M. Haffkine, M. D., C. I. E., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and the Sassoons as well as the society's great well-wisher Dr. S. Jacob, L. M. and S., Civil Surgeon at Falam, Burmah, who contributed Rs. 75-0-0 to the Asylum Fund, as well as his donation of Rs. 25 to the society. To all these gentlemen the committee are most grateful. The committee are glad to state that Lieut.-Col. G. Waters, J. P., generously presided at the last annual general meeting and delivered a most stirring speech in which he expressed sympathy for the Bene-Israels and an earnest desire to promote their welfare. During the last year, the late Baroness de Hirsch of Paris contributed £150 (which realized Rs. 2,250) towards the asylum fund of this society, which is in deposit with Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and the interest on which from 24th August to 31st December 1898, amounted to Rs. 30-11-0. The latter being added to the original sum makes in all Rs. 2,280-11-0. Your committee deeply regret to state that this good lady died on the 1st April, 1899, leaving a large fortune for charitable purposes in Europe and other places. Your committee regret to state that the Bene-Israels are not now enlisted in the native army on account of caste promotions, which are given to the Non Israels in the Indian army. The undermentioned friends of your society in the regiments, who regularly assisted your society for a good many years have left their regiments and your society has had, therefore to suffer much loss of income. Subedar Bahadur Ezekiel Solomon Penker of the 28th Regiment Bombay Pioneers has taken his pension and there is no Bene-Israel officer to succeed him in the work of collecting funds for your society. Naique and pay clerk Elisha Samuel Bhorupker the only Bene-Israel in the 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, took his discharge on account of his promotion having been stopped in consequence of the new system of promotion introduced into the Army. It is hoped that the British Government, to whom an appeal has been made to remodel the system of promotion, will be graciously pleased to take it into their consideration. The committee are glad to state that the donation of Rs. 75-0-0 from Dr. S. Jacob, L. M. & S., and Rs 125-0-0, from the income of the society for the last year, making a total of Rs. 200-0-0, are added to the asylum fund. There were 11 new admissions last year, and the whole number of the wards, therefore, amounted to 36. Of these 36 wards, a boy and a girl ceased to receive payment, and an old woman died, so that now 33 persons remain under the protection of your society. In conclusion, the committee would again direct the attention of your society and the public to their appeal for funds for building an asylum for the wards of your society. The committee rejoice that, two most generous gentlemen of their co-religionists in England, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, and Mr. C. G. Claude Montefiore, Esq., responded most generously to the appeal, and offered Rs. 500-0-0 each on condition that your committee was able to raise Rs. 10,000. But as yet no progress has been made by your committee in making up the sum of Rs. 10,000, chiefly on account of the terrible visitation of the plague ; the committee would therefore beseech their brethren in England and other European countries to consider the appeal seriously and send them their munificent aid.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the reports observed that the societys' claims had been urged from the chair for nearly fifty years, by many men of different religious persuasions and of various walks in life ; and notably by Dr. Wilson, on whose heart the word "Bene-Israel" was written. The Bene-Israel were a most interesting people, numbering about ten thousand, who had kept on their religious customs in India for centuries. Nobody knew, how, why or when they came here, but it was long before Bombay got its name or Europeans set their foot on this Island, that they had been coming amongst them. Their own tradition was that on their voyage to India from Syria and Egypt, their vessel was wrecked and that the group descended from the survivors. The Bene-Israel were contented, loyal and industrious people, but they had their poor, infirm and helpless amongst them and it was to aid them that this society was formed. Their appeal to the community and the public, the chairman hoped, would not be in vain.

The report was adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Elphinstone, Commander Lieut. C.R. Ford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she left on the 18th instant, with the following details on board :—1 native officer and 20 men, 10th Bombay Light Infantry ; 2 Lascars, R.A. ; 2 men, Commissariat Department ; and 10 private followers. The details were landed at the Government Dockyard and attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry. The Elphinstone was doing station duty at the above port, and has come here to be docked for usual repairs and will be in Bombay for some time. She experienced strong south-westerly winds and a heavy sea during the voyage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	6	1	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	19
Total	12	18	112
Same date last year	28	22	132

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	6
Total	14	12	110
Total plague deaths to date	47,388	41,433	
Same date, last year, 1898	15	27	111

M. DE SMET DE NAYER has formed a new Ministry, which, according to "Reuter," is as follows. He tried to persuade M. Vanderpeereboom to retain the Railway Ministry, but without success :—Premier, Finance and Public Works, M. de Smet de Nayer ; Interior, M. de Trooz ; Justice, M. Van den Heuvel ; War, General Cousebant Alkemade ; Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau ; Agriculture, Baron Van der Bruggen ; Industry and Labour and (provisionally) Railways, M. Liebart. The programme of the new Cabinet includes the settlement of the electoral question by the adoption of proportional representation of the parties in the Chambers. The question of personal military service is omitted.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the six months ended 30th June, 1899, at the rate of Rs. (60) Rupees sixty per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 7th September, 1899, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, during office hours, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 31st inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY next the 31st inst., to MONDAY the 11th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
(The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 27th August, 1899.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and overdrafts allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CONDENSED MILK.
PEACOCK BRAND.

PREPARED from MILK produced in the fertile pastures of Guzerat under the personal supervision of an Expert specially brought from England. The PEACOCK BRAND will be found more nutritious than all imported brands of Condensed Milk, as it contains a much higher percentage of Fat and Proteids, the two principle constituents of all Milk. Absolutely free from all disease germs. Copy of Government Analyser's report and certificates together with wholesale price list sent on application to

ANGLO-INDIAN CONDENSED MILK CO.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Manufacturers of finest CREAM BUTTER both for Home and Export trade. Cheddar Cheese and Condensed Milk. Chief Factory, Chaklashi, (Guzerat.)

FOR RETAIL
PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras;

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 26.

CONSOLS dropped 3-16 per cent in London yesterday, to 105 7-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 100; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25.24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 113 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent lower, at £ 66. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 1-2d. per oz., and in New York the value of the metal continued at 60 cents. per oz, with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 1-2 dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £70,000 in silver and £20,000 in gold to Bombay; £48,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £35,000 to Shanghai.

To-day there was no further change in London in the financial quotations, the above level being maintained for all denominations. Some £100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver remained in New York at 60 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4 86 1-2 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs, August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 1-4s per 416 lbs., August-September shipment, to Havre, buyers via the Canal, in a firmer market; Linseed at 42 1-4s, August-September shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market firmer. To-day quotations were given at 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs, for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market strong; 37 1-2s. for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, August-September shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a strong market; 36 1-2s. for Brown Rapeseed, September-October shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; 42 3-4s. for Linseed, August-September shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market strong.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats easier, Arrivals steady. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1,32d. to 3 17-32d. per lb. and American Arrivals declined 1-64d. in the more distant but were unchanged in the near positions. The day's Sales were 4,000 bales, and the Imports 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Spot Mid-Americans further advanced 1-32d. to-day in the Liverpool Cotton Market, to 3 9-16d. per lb; American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in al positions, extreme quotations being 3 33-64d. for August delivery, and 3 13-32d. for December-January. The day's sales were 4,000 bales; and the Imports, 1,000 bales. The firm closed firm,' Surats easier, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 9,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 34,000 bales against 43,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales lower, at 38,000 bales. The week's Imports increased by 11,000 bales, to 21,000 bales. The total Stock diminished to the extent of 25,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 945,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; August Futures continued at 5·80 cents, and December advanced 3 points, to 6·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands was still quoted at 6 1-4 cents per lb. in New York; August Futures were 5 points higher, at 5·85 cents per lb., and December 6 points, at 6·17 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 7,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 11,230,000 bales, compared with 11,160,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton Market has to-day continued strong in tone, with a small enquiry. The want of rain in the districts is sending prices up.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are strong to firm; a fair business is reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	447	bales.
Wheat	6,485	cwts.
Linseed	2,109	"
Rapeseed	5,106	"
Castorseed	2,264	"
Rice	7,632	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged; little or nothing of importance has been reported done to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was but little business reported either way, as is usual on mail day, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Re.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a quiet market with 99 1-16 quoted for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 92 1-2 nominal for Threes.

SHARES are dull. Central India Mill are Rs. 10 lower; and Port Canning Co., Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	27 1-2

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co's Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 11th instant, write on the state of their cotton market, as under:—

"Yesterday evening the Bureau report came out with an average of 84, showing a reduction of 3·8 since 1st July, but as usual, the report is very much doubted. We are getting accustomed not to believe in Bureau reports, but in glancing over the particulars of the condition in the various States we are struck, amongst other things, with one observation. The State with one of the greatest reductions seems to be Alabama with 6 per cent less than last month and 13 percent less than last year.

"Now we have seen a letter of a leading house here which it has received from its own house in Alabama, in which the writer states that never in his life has he seen the fields in a finer condition;—free from weeds, plant strong and vigorous, with an immense tap-root. He adds, to show that he is not prejudiced, that in his opinion the acreage is slightly less than last year, but that the condition is infinitely superior.

"Now, if this is said of Alabama, what are we to think of the Bureau description in the remaining States?

"We have seen another letter from a house in the very centre of the lately flooded districts, in Texas. In this letter we noticed that the writer said that the land lately submerged had all been replanted, that the young plant looked vigorous and well, and that in consequence of the condition of the ground they would not require any rain until the middle of September.

"The "Houston Post" of the 28th July says:—"There is every indication of an overwhelming crop throughout central Texax."

"We ask ourselves the question, How does the Bureau get at this apparently low condition of 84 per cent average? We have carefully followed for months past the news about the planting, the alternate copious rains and great heat, and we cannot but believe that we have before us not only a big crop like the last two years, but a bigger one.

""Errare humanum est": We may be wrong, but if we are wrong we have every reason to say that common sense is on our side.

"The only explanation we can give of the sharp small rise which we have witnessed during the last three or four days is that one or two large orders in this market appeared suddenly when sellers were scarce in the absence of cif offers and set the ball rolling. The small bears got frightened and are still rushing in to cover.

"The one feature that might put prices up a little more would be that spinners have not bought their annual requirements, and that frightened by the rise of the last few days they might hurry to cover. If they should, then, of course, we must get a little higher still; but we think they should keep their heads cool, and simply continue buying from hand to mouth; we feel confident that in a couple of months they will thank us for having warned them from precipitately entering the market now.

"We repeat what we have telegraphed so strenuously for the past two or three days, that in the present strong markets and advancing markets it is better to sell against distant stocks or to hedge against unsold yarn and not to buy except for immediate requirements, than to rush in now and pay an advance."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MEILI—August 25, in Europe, Charles Theophile Meili.—(By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KNOTT—August 25, at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, wife of Rev. A. E. Knott, Wesleyan Mission, Peshawar, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUIE—August 19, at Dalhousie, the wife of J M Douie, I C S, of a daughter.

HUNTLY—August 23, at 25, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta, the wife of Harold Huntly, Branch Pilot, of a son and daughter (twins.)

JOHNSTONE—August 22, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Beresford A Johnstone, 1st Madras Pioneers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—GRIBBLE—August 21, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev C F Breay, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev A H B Brittain and the Rev S H Johnston, Gerald Goodhal, Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Berar), eldest son of Fred. Wright, Esq, late Officiating Inspector-General of Police, H A D (retired), to Francis Amy, youngest daughter of J D B Gribble, Esq, I C S, retired.

DEATHS.

ARRATOON—August 15, at Lahore, Elizabeth Arratoon, widow of the late M Ter Arratoon, aged 76 years.

KRAAL—August 21, at No. 2, Totties' Lane, Calcutta, Clarence Arthur Kraal, aged 31 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1899.

THERE is no doubt that the Indian Vernaculars, especially in Bombay, are in a depressed condition. Some seven years ago the late Mr. Hart, in the hall of the Elphinstone College, appealed to the crowd of students there assembled, and pleaded the cause of the people's speech. "In your hands," he said, "you hold the destinies of that speech, and it is for you to say whether it shall be attuned to thoughts divine in noble words, or remain for ever unable to give expression to anything much more subtle than an old wife's fable, or more inspiring than a marauder's ballad, while you sit apart from your fellows, rich perhaps in the knowledge which you owe to strangers, but passing poor in the contentment born of the thought of duty done to your brethren and to the land whose sons you are." This eloquent appeal does not appear to have had much effect. It is but recently that Mr. Ranade, in his discourse upon Marathi literature, lamented that the graduates of the University had for the most part done so little to enrich it. He was able to draw out a tolerably large list of literary works in Marathi, but all, or nearly all, of them were the productions of writers who had lived before the establishment of the University, or of more recent writers who could not boast of the possession of a university degree. This reproach Mr. Ranade wished to remove by introducing the vernaculars into the University curriculum and so compelling our college students to study their mother-tongues. However, although he succeeded in showing that Marathi possesses a very respectable literature, it was generally recognised by the intellectual leaders of the presidency that it was not fit to be placed side by side with Sanskrit, Persian, Latin, and French, as a proper subject of university study. The other vernaculars—Gujarati, Kanarese, and Sindhi—were still less fit to be accepted as alternatives or substitutes for the recognised classical languages. Also the university students have so much work on their hands already that the addition of the study of the vernaculars to their other tasks would overburden their intellects. For these and other reasons the scheme of Mr. Ranade, though its patriotic character secured it plenty of sympathy, fell to the ground.

Among those who sympathised with Mr. Ranade's motives, but could not support his proposals, were some who thought that the proper way to encourage the study of the vernaculars was by a alteration in the curriculum, not of our colleges, but of our schools. This view has now found an able exponent in Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. His "Memorandum on our Vernaculars as Media of Elementary Instruction, and the Development of Vernacular Literature with Special Reference to Technical Literature" is as valuable a contribution to the educational literature of India as the "Memorandum on Hindu Female Education," which he composed two years ago. Both works are equally exhaustive and equally free from the acrid controversial spirit, which so often spoils such pamphlets and mars their influence on the minds of those whom they are intended to convince. In the Memorandum on the vernacular, now before us, their more extended study is recommended, and it is proposed that standards of purely vernacular study should be arranged leading up to the acquirement of agricultural and commercial technical knowledge. It is also proposed that, even in the case of those school boys who intend to enter the University, instruction in English should be postponed to a later period, so as to allow them all a more thorough education in the vernacular and a more extensive study of other subjects through the medium of the vernacular. According to the present system in the Bombay Presidency, a boy, who intends joining one of our colleges, begins his education by spending four years at a vernacular school. He then studies in an Anglo-Vernacular school for three years, during which from the very first he learns English, but the vernacular continues to be the medium of instruction. Finally he spends four years in a high school, in which he still further advances in his study of English and learns all his lessons through the medium of that language. After these eleven years of school education he appears for the Matriculation Examination, and the portals of the university are thrown open to him. The essence of the reform proposed by Diwan Manibhai Jasbhai is that the study of English should commence two years later than is the case at present. "This," he remarks, "would give the first two years in the Anglo-Vernacular school for an exclusive study of the vernacular, and I have no doubt that, after a boy has been so trained in his mother-tongue, his subsequent two or three years' course in English would place him in as good a position as he would occupy by a four or five years' course of English under the present system." The carrying out of this proposal would, of course, render the term 'Anglo-Vernacular' a misnomer as far as the first years of study in the so-called Anglo-Vernacular school are concerned, but that is, after all, only a verbal objection. If Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai's carefully-thought-out scheme of educational reform is to be rejected, it must be condemned on more solid grounds and by appeals to fact, and to the authoritative opinions expressed by those who know most about Indian education.

It is impossible to rise from the perusal of Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai's memorandum without recognising that much may be said in favour of the reform that he proposes. In the first place, there are grave doubts whether the present system, which is mainly intended to secure at any rate adequate knowledge of English, has even attained that object. From the time of Principal Wordsworth to the present day there have been many complaints from professors and heads of colleges that many, or most of the students who have passed the Matriculation Examination do not know English well enough to follow the lectures given them on the easy subjects prescribed for the first college examination. It is quite possible that, if they began English later, they would learn it better. English, in the lowest classes of Anglo-Vernacular schools, is taught by masters who are themselves far from proficient in the language. The transgressions of idiom, driven into the heads of very young school-boys by very junior teachers of English, are not easily eradicated afterwards, and have such vitality that they sometimes survive to the B. A. and M. A. Examinations. Also very young school-boys are hardly qualified to master the difficulties of the English language. The knowledge of English that young Indian school-boys acquire slowly and with great pains in the Anglo-Vernacular schools, might be imbibed much more quickly and with less mental effort at a later stage of their career. "I have seen," says Dr. Mackichan, "a boy, who has completed a high vernacular education before entering upon the study of English, simply walk through the higher standards of the high school, two in a year, and matriculate in the front rank at the university examination." Similarly, we have known many instances of Anglo-Indian children who have gone home and commenced Latin very late, and had no difficulty in catching up and overtaking contemporaries whose Latin studies had commenced many years before. Then, there is the famous example of Miss Butler, who began Greek at the age of sixteen and eventually beat all the classical scholars of her year at Cambridge. These facts are enough to show that Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai's proposal may reasonably be supported, even by the strongest advocate of English education. The new system proposed would, however, be most obviously beneficial for the vernaculars, the study of which would be prolonged to a later and more intelligent age. Also there would be more time left for the study of history, geography, elementary science and mathematics, and these subjects would be more efficiently taught to young school boys through the medium of the vernacular than in a difficult half-understood foreign language. Such are some of the arguments that may be brought forward in favour of Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai's views. That the Director of Public Instruction and other educational authorties have a different opinion is evidenced by the very existence of the present system. Who is to decide when educational doctors disagree? Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai suggests that in such a case an appeal should be made to experiment, and we agree with him. "If," he urges, "the confidence in the suitability of the present plan still remains unshaken, let that plan continue; but it seems there can be no possible objection to experimenting on the new plan by temporarily placing a few well-selected institutions under its operation in different localities."

THE views of Mr. E. S. Daly, as expressed in the *Fortnightly Review*, on the temperance question are certainly original. It is impossible to doubt he is an earnest temperance reformer, though he sets forth his views, and makes suggestions, with a reasonableness which is unusual in temperance advocates. He argues that there are other matters in addition to Local Option, Sunday Closing, Total Prohibition, which are so warmly proclaimed from the temperance platform, and he characterises the demand for legislative interference as an appeal to harass publicans and leave drunkards alone. Mr. Daly is very emphatic on this point. He does not disagree with their ideas of promoting temperance, but he proves that it is most unjust to make a vendetta against the publican, in pursuing which there is nothing but sentimental pity remaining for the drunkard. He has had a long experience in a London Police Court, that sad social laboratory where specimens of social problems are ever the subject of analysis and inquiry. His strongest impression is that a legislative attempt should be made to contrive restraints—not savage but certain and suitable punishment—and loss of many privileges enjoyed by sober men, which would load common drunkards with disadvantages in every station of life. Mr. Daly is not one of the fanatics who are so blinded by bigotry as to assert that in drinking an occasional glass of beer the user is committing a sin against God and his fellows. He points out that the casual intoxication of habitually sober men, or the occasional giving way of a good workman, or of a guest at some infrequent merrymaking, may reasonably be left to a moral and social disapproval, and does not call for legislative interference. The two elements which distinguish a common drunkard and which create the drink question are wilful persistence in getting drunk, and wrong or damage to various other persons consequent on drunkenness. Mr. Daly sets forth his experiences, and describes the legal advantages of a drunkard. He believes the absence of any restraining punishment, which could be used as men go by successive stages from bad to worse, is the most serious provocative cause of national intemperance. A drunkard can only be arrested if he is intoxicated in a public place. He instances a tramp who, while drunk, visited a china shop, and in staggering out upset a valuable tray of articles. The man was fined for drunkenness, but the magistrate dismissed the charge of wilful damage, holding that it was accidentally caused. Of course, the owner can take a civil action, but what can he recover from a roving vagabond? A very strong case is made out for a law which imposes punishment for wilful drunkenness, which causes actual, even though accidental, hurt or damage to the person or property of other people, whether the drunkard be at the time in a public place or not. It would certainly bring home to the common drunkard restraining consequences from which he now escapes. There is some reason to think that such a change in the law would be reasonable, salutary and wide-reaching, and ought to become part of the temperance demand on Parliament. At present, the abstaining enthusiasts issue pamphlet after pamphlet about all the mischief which drink is doing to drunkards, and cannot be got to think with any care about the mischief which drunkards are doing to other people. It is obvious there are many difficulties to be surmounted in Mr. Daly's suggestions, but at all events there is much in them which should appeal to the favourable consideration of all temperance advocates.

VACCINATION in the Bombay Presidency has just been reported upon by Lieut-Colonel Street, I.M.S. He says that, considering the very adverse circumstances under which the work has been carried on during the past two years, it is a matter for congratulation that vaccination work has not suffered more. Fortunately there was no serious outbreak of smallpox to deal with and the deaths from that disease have been low. That there was no serious outbreak, and that the disease shows a decided tendency to decline, is most probably due to the operations of the Sanitary Commissioner's department, and a little egotism on that score is surely justifiable. At the same time, Colonel Street believes there is still great reason for not relaxing efforts, for, although the death-rate from smallpox in the past twelve years is very satisfactory, the population is by no means safe from the danger of an extensive and fatal epidemic, which smallpox is apt to do at intervals. He is a strong advocate of compulsory vaccination, and the absence of the compulsory element in Bombay throws this presidency very much behind other parts of the country in the matter of protection, and is likely to affect the efforts of the Commission more and more as time goes on. In the City of Bombay, of course, the compoulsory clause had been in force for twenty-one years. But its object is to a great extent defeated by the defective registration of births. Plague has also interfered with the operations of the department, but not with the proportion of successful vaccination. It appears that small-pox was very prevalent in Southern Arabia during the year, and as a consequence Aden suffered to a certain extent. But the disease could not be considered epidemic. Most of the cases were contracted outside or were found amongst the homeless vagrants, very few occurring among the resident population. Suddenly the people awoke to a knowledge of the value of vaccination, and Arabs from the interior went to the doctors and their assistants, begging to be operated upon.

THE first general official memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of 1899-1900 was issued on Saturday. It shows that, except in the Central Provinces, the area sown is everywhere much smaller than the average: in the North-Western Provinces because there was too much rain at sowing time, and elsewhere because there was not enough. The prospects of the crop may be said to be on the whole fair up to the present time except in Berar; but the future is now dependent on the quantity and distribution of rain to the end of next month. It is now naturally anxiously looked for in all parts. In Bombay, where the area sown was 16 per cent. less than the average, prospects have been improved after the long drought by showers which fell about the middle of the month. In Berar the prolonged drought has seriously affected the crop, which is now dependent on the weather. So is the crop in the Central Provinces, but there it has been able to stand the drought better than the plants in Berar. In Madras the sowing season had hardly begun when the report was made, and if rain were to fall the average area might be sown; rain is greatly needed. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab the area sown is about three-quarters of the average, but rain is wanted for it in both the provinces.

THE P. & O. steamship Arabia, which left here on the 12th inst., arrived at Marseilles on Saturday last, the 26th inst.

AFTER the demonstration at the Imperial Research Laboratory at Parel on Saturday afternoon, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay was inoculated by Major Bannerman, in the laboratory. His lordship's example ought to influence many.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Ballarat were Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Army Headquarters, and the Rev. E. T. Danies, M.A., Principal of the Gujarat College.

THE Staff of the Imperial Research Laboratory, Government House, Parel, regret that owing to the very large demands made on the Laboratory for Haffkine's vaccine from all parts of the world, they are unable to spare the time necessary to exhibit the working of the Laboratory any further to those interested. They hope, however, at a future date to be able to reopen the Laboratory for exhibition.

THE man Howard, who was arrested in Bombay, a short time ago, and taken over to Rangoon under Police escort on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

SIR LAURENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy have disposed of the appeal filed by the defendant, Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, who, in March last, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, and Merwanjee Muncherjee Cama, for the sum of Rs. 3,225, being the amount of rent, with interest, due under a ten years' lease of plaintiffs' stables in British Hotel Lane, Fort, which were occupied by the defendant for the accommodation of horses belonging to the Esplanade Hotel. It was a case in which, during the continuance of the lease, a plague authority had ordered the stables to be vacated. The defendant contended that, in consequence of such orders of the plague authorities, he was not liable for payment of rent; but even if he were liable, there had been a breach of the lease by the plaintiffs and that he was entitled to a counter-claim. Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeal with costs and confirmed the decree of Mr. Justice Fulton.

IT is doubtful whether there will be any further sitting of the Railway Conference in Simla.

REPORTS from Kabul state that Prince Habibullah Khan is to "make another marriage" immediately, and the leading Mullahs are being invited to the ceremonies.

THE Bank of Madras has filed a plaint in the District Court of Colombo, suing Kandasamy Chetty and Rungasamy Chetty, of Sandara, South India, for Rs. 11,060 due on 14 promissory notes. Summons has been allowed.

THE latest news from Bajaura is that heavy rain fell on the night of the 19th up the Pass, which has made a clean sweep of the temporary trestle bridge that the Assistant Engineer had put up, and also of the revetment walls that were being built to protect the Dak Bungalow from further encroachments.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE LUCK, who leaves Naini Tal on Saturday, will visit Agra and Mutra, spending a short day at each, and reaches Simla on the 29th, where he makes a ten days' stay. Sir George will be accompanied by Major Gordon, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Cook, Aide-de-Camp.

WITH the sanction of the Secretary of State the services of the two additional Judges in the Punjab Chief Court, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Maude, will be retained until the accumulation of arrears is reduced to ordinary proportions. This dispenses with the necessity of obtaining an annual sanction.

WITH reference to the proposed Mutiny Telegraph Memorial at Delhi, it is intended that the memorial shall be erected at the expense of the officers and men of the Indian Telegraph Department. Donations from the general public will not be necessary. This intimation is necessary as such donations have, perhaps not unnaturally, begun to come in.

THE party accompanying the Viceroy on his autumn tour will probably consist of Her Excellency Lady Curzon; Mr. H. S. Barnes, Foreign Secretary; Mr. W. Lawrence, Private Secretary; Colonel Sandbach, Military Secretary; Col. Fenn, R. A. M. C., the Viceroy's Medical Officer; Captains Baker, Carr, Wigram, Adams and Marker, Aides-de-Camp; and Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

AMONG the "Famine protective railways" proposed to be constructed in the Madras Presidency by Government in the early part of last year, was a line from Kalikari Station, on the Pakala-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway, to Royachoti, a town about 32 miles distant. The Goverment of India has now sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 3,700 for the survey of the proposed line, which will be undertaken at once by Mr. Mitchell, the new Engineer-in-Chief of Surveys and Constructions. The railway will be on the 2' 6" gauge.

COLONEL FORBES, who is at Colombo on a short visit, entertained the ex-Sergeants and former members of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment—who are now engaged in various occupations in Colombo—as a restaurant known as "Brown's Nest." Mr. Brown is himself an old "Warwick," and there was something fitting in the selection of his restaurant as the scene of the re-union. The gathering of "old soldiers" was a fairly good one, and Colonel Forbes had a kind word and a pleasant handshake for each of them. The entertainment is a striking proof of Colonel Forbes's thoughtfulness and regard for his men.

IN republishing from the Simla General Orders the sentence upon Armourer Sergeant Coleman for the theft of a rifle from the armourer's shop of the 1st Dorsetshire Regiment, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab adds that so many have been the instances of the loss of arms by solders that have come under his notice recently that he "desires to warn all concerned that any further crime of this nature will be punished with the utmost severity." This order will be read out on three parades to all British troops in the Command, and is to be laid before Courts-martial, "who will take judicial notice of it in considering the amount of punishment to be awarded in cases of men convicted of offences in any way connected with the loss of arms."

THE following order in reconstruction of the existing paragraph on the subject in Army Regulations has a significance which it is not difficult to locate:—"Whenever serious breaches of discipline, acts of violence, outrages and affrays, or disputes take place in any of which natives and soldiers are concerned, or when any unusual events occur, the Officer Commanding on the spot will report the incident by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General, repeating the telegram to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command, and the General Officer Commanding the District. A detailed report of such occurrences will be submitted through the prescribed channel by post for transmission to the Headquarters of the Command, further reports following as facts of the case become more fully elucidated. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces will forward these reports to Army Headquarters in all cases which they may consider of a serious nature."

MR. BARBER, the Government Botanist, Madras has issued a further Report of his investigations into sugar-cane disease in the Coimbatore District. A diseased field at Singanallur had improved since his former visit, and, contrary to his then expectations, it is now hoped that a third or even half of the normal crop may be obtained from it. A diseased field at Kumarapaliam, however, was in a worse state than it was at the time of Mr. Barber's first visit, though the soil there was very good. Mr. Barber draws attention to the deplorable custom of planting other fields from those where the canes are diseased. Were it not for the splendid system of rotation of crops practised, sugar-cane cultivation would, in his opinion, be impossible. A copy of the Government Botanist's report will be furnished to the Collector of Coimbatore, with the request that he will notify to cane-growers Mr. Barber's strongly expressed opinion as to the risks incurred by using canes attacked by the disease known as "Shuleh Kutteh" for seed. Although the fact has not yet been definitely proved, Mr. Barber strongly suspects that this disease is identical with that known in Java as "Sereh."

AN enquiry is being held into a serious accident which occurred last week in the early hours of the night to the Up Rajputana Mail on a level-crossing a few miles south of Ajmere. The train ran into a bullock-cart, with the result that the cartman and one passenger were killed on the spot, and several passanger had to be taken to hospital seriously injured two of whom have since died. The engine and six vehicles were derailed, the front brake being capsized, while the bogie third class carriage next to it was thrown off at right angles to the line, and the small third class carriage next to it was telescoped through the end of the bogie carriage on to the tender of the engine. Fortunately, on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, all bogie carriages are placed in the front of the train. Had the bogie in this case been separated from the engine by other carriages, the chances are these would have been smashed and their passengers killed. The brake-van partially escaped by rolling over on its side. The cause of the accident is believed to have been a sleepy cartman crossing through gates left open, while the gateman slept. An inquiry is being held by the Government Inspector.

IN keeping with the retrograde character of some of the social and religious movements now noticeable in Bengal, writes the *Englishman*, are the suggestions made by some Calcutta native newspapers that the Meteorological Department should be swept away and its place taken by a small company of astrologers able to prognosticate earthquake and famine. Similarly we find serious attention being given in the Anglo-Vernacular press to cases of what are called magic, black art, and witchcraft. A certain, and by no means uneducated, section of the Calcutta community has recently been agitated by the performances of a woman, known as the "Cawnpore Witch," who claimed to have the power of making money out of nothing. The woman used to distribute rice in the bazaars and was always followed by wondering crowds. One man more credulous than the others allowed her to get possession of a hundred rupees which she promised to double, subsequently prosecuted her for embezzling the money. She was charged and convicted before Mr. G. C. Ghose, an Honorary Magistrate, who in the course of an interesting judgment said:—"With the amazed crowd at her heels, I am convinced that the accused is a villain, imposter and counterventing thief. Sleight of hand has been her miserable weapon to allure and defraud the silly and those who would believe in a lie. As such the jail must open her door to receive her as the case has been fully and satisfactorily proved in my mind. As one presiding here to administer justice to the aggrieved and dissipate crime I must convict her. She is accordingly convicted under Section 379 I. P. C. and sentenced to undergo (as she is a girlish woman) three months' simple imprisonment." One may smile at the worthy Magistrate's English, but he is to be congratulated on his moral courage in convicting a impostor who seems to have gained a superstitious hold over many of her country men.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says that the agitation against the Government, which is becoming more and more reactionary, is daily extending and gaining influential support. The conduct of the police in violently suppressing public meetings is causing deep recentment among all classes.

ACCORDING to the "Standard" correspondent, it is said in the Austrian capital that in the autumn Count Thun will again repeat his very last attempt to settle the vexed languages question to the satisfaction of both parties, but nobody imagines he will be successful. So intense is the dislike and mistrust of the Prime Minister that the Germans, including even the very Moderate ones, flatly decline even to discuss the question with him, while no inconsiderable proportion of them are fully determined in the autumn to prevent the election of members of the Austrian Delegation by physical force.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

UNEASY FEELING IN LONDON.

PEACE OR WAR.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The majority of the newspapers manifest the feeling that the situation regarding the Transvaal is less favourable, and the next move, which rests with Great Britain, is most anxiously awaited.

In the meantime complete secrecy is maintained by the Government in the matter.

THE QUESTION OF ARBITRATION.

AUG. 26.

A Blue Book on the subject of the Transvaal Arbitration Question was issued to-day.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a despatch dated 27th July last, wherein he proposed a Joint Enquiry with regard to franchise, said that, if President Kruger agreed to the exclusion of the foreign element, Great Britain was willing to consider to what extent the questions relative to the interpretation of the Conventions between Great Britain and the Transvaal could be [illegible] by some impartial judicial authority.

EXCITEMENT AT DELAGOA BAY.

FEAR OF A BOER RAID.

Telegrams from Lorenzo Marquez state that excitement prevails at Delagoa Bay.

The Portuguese authorities there are holding their troops in readiness as they apprehend a sudden Boer raid with a view to capturing the port.

Several men, suspected to be emissaries from the Transvaal, have been arrested by the Portuguese.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham this evening, said he regretted to announce that no progress had taken place in the negotiations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, and the crisis had not passed.

Great Britain, he declared, exhibited patience which was unparalleled in the relations between a Paramount Power and a Subordinate State.

The issues of peace or war were, he said, in the hands of President Kruger.

He characterised the present situation as one that was too fraught with danger as well as too strained for indefinite postponement.

If the delay continues the British Government, he said, will not hold itself limited to what it has already offered to the Transvaal Government, but will secure for Great Britain conditions for finally establishing herself as the Paramount Power in South Africa.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said that if a rupture, which we have done everything to avoid, occurs Great Britain was confident of the support of the whole Empire.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

AN EXTRAORDINARY THEORY.

The whole sitting of the Court at Rennes was occupied yesterday in hearing the evidence of M. Bertillon.

He demonstrated his theory, by elaborate drawings and photographs, that Captain Dreyfus in the *bordereau* imitated the hand-writing of his brother Mathieu Dreyfus and insisted that the prisoner was guilty.

He maintained that Major Esterhazy had been paid by a syndicate since 1894 to imitate the writing of the *bordereau* for the purpose of eventually assuming of it authorship himself, and thus exculpating Captain Dreyfus.

The evidence of M. Bertillon evoked perpetual bursts of laughter in the Court, but the General Staff attaches the greatest importance to it.

It is believed that the Judges of the Court Martial will be influenced by M. Bertillon's evidence.

FIRST REAL SUCCESS FOR CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The first real success has been scored for Captain Dreyfus to-day.

M. Freystatter, one of the Judges in 1894, emphatically declared that the whole series of secret documents were communicated to the Court Martial which convicted Captain Dreyfus.

The above fact has been hitherto denied by General Mercier and Colonel Maurel. The latter officer afterwards admitted that M. Freystatter was right in his declaration.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT DEAL.

AUG. 25.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Deal, said he feared that the threatened drought in India would require all the skill and attention of the Government to counteract it.

Lord George remarked that he began to feel the strain of thirty-one years of public life and would be glad to rest.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

Sir Harry Johnston sails on the 1st September for Uganda.

Mr. Ernest Berkeley succeeds him as British Consul-General at Tunis.

CRICKET.

AUG. 26.

The match between Surrey and Lancashire has resulted by the former winning by an innings and 121 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Essex by an innings and 117 runs.

Kent defeated Warwickshire by ten wickets.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire by 52 runs.

Middlesex defeated Nottinghamshire by ten wickets.

Australians and Somerset ended in a draw.

The match between Sussex and Yorkshire was also a draw.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND GIFTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

A resolution in the Home Department in to day's *Gazette* lays down, in supersedence of previous orders, that Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary or other gift in recognition of services from a community or body of persons who may desire to acknowledge these, but previous sanction of the local Government or administration must be obtained by Medical Officers before receiving any complimentary address.

FLOODS IN DIR.

MANY BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

More heavy rain has fallen in Dir and more bridges on the road have been washed away. The Swat River is in high flood and some anxiety for a time was felt about the safety of the Chakdara bridge, such floods not having been known for years.

OUTRAGE NEAR QUETTA.

ATTACK ON THE MURREE BREWERY.

FOUR KILLED : SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

News has arrived, as yet without details, to the effect that the Murree Brewery near Quetta was attacked last night and four men were killed and sixteen wounded.

There was no attempt at robbery.

LATER.

Murree Brewery, the scene of last night's outrage, is about four miles outside Quetta, but the villagers in its vicinity are for this part of the frontier remarkably orderly people, and the neighbourhood is looked upon as so little dangerous that Europeans connected with the Brewery and their wives have been in the habit of going backwards and forwards into the station, to and from dances and other entertainments, without an escort even at night. The manager of the brewery has recently taken up his residence in Quetta, but the assistants connected with the firm were, no doubt, upon the premises when the attack took place.

FULL DETAILS.

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

The following particulars of the attack on the Murree Brewery near Quetta have now reached Simla :—

The brewery was attacked at 9-30 o'clock on Friday night by about twelve men, who killed four and wounded sixteen natives, chiefly with swords. The murderers then made off in the dark. The news reached Quetta at eleven at night. Messrs. Wallace and Beaty, the District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with all available police, proceeded to the brewery immediately, and were followed later by Captain Ramsay, Political Agent, while Mr. Knox, the Political Agent, went off to Mastung. News has been sent round the country and five hundred rupees offered for the arrest of the murderers. General Hunter has been asked to send some troops to Ghazaband Pass. The Europeans of the brewery seem to have been all in Quetta. Native rumour points to the Sarparas.

The Sarpras are the tribe to which the notorious Jafir Khan belonged. Jafir Khan is believed to be in Kandahar, so is Imam Bukhsh, the sirdar of the tribe. It is most probable that some of the Sarpara refugees came secretly to the border and then made this raid. It must have been done by men well-acquainted with the paths on the hills behind the brewery, and, therefore, probably were Brahuis. The Sarparas are Brahuis. The gang no doubt made tracks straight for the Shorawak border through the hills. The border is about sixty miles off through very desolate country. The Manager of the Brewery is Mr. Stranack, who, with Mrs. Stranack, had been paying a short visit to Quetta. The gang probably made the raid knowing the Europeans were away.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

ANOTHER VILLAGE ATTACKEED.

HEAVY EXPENDITURE IN OONA.

POONA, AUG. 27.

Saturday.—There were 204 cases and 145 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 173 : in the suburban area 11 cases, 4 deaths ; in the Cantonment 9 cases, 7 deaths ; in the district 57 cases, 36 deaths.

Sunday.—185 cases and 158 deaths were recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 186 : in Sukerwar 16 cases, 16 deaths ; in Raviwar 20 cases, 24 deaths ; in Nana 16 cases, 12 deaths ; in Kasba 17 cases, 15 deaths ; in Somwar 19 cases, 14 deaths ; in Mangalwar 11 cases, 6 deaths ; in the Cantonment 12 cases, 10 deaths ; in the district 34 cases, 27 deaths ; in Ghorpadi 7 cases, 7 deaths ; in the suburban area 2 cases, 5 deaths.

Plague has again broken out in the village of Walwa, in the Satara District. Two karkuns of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tasgaon, died of plague ; the court is closed.

At a meeting of the City Municipality, held yesterday, a letter from the Commissioner, Central Division, was read, requesting the Collector of Poona to open negotiations with the Bank of Bombay with a view to obtaining a loan of two lakhs of rupees for plague expenditure. After considerable discussion it was resolved that Government should be requested to remit all sorts of expenditure for plague, as the Municipality were unable to pay off any loans because the income has been curtailed owing to the plague.

OPENING OF A LARGE EVACUATION CAMP.

General Burnett, Commanding Poona District, has opened a large evacuation camp at Kirkee, in which the whole of the Kirkee Bazaar is located. It can accomodate 1,550 persons, there are shops and provision stores, places for washing for different castes, and a dhobies'ghat in the stream running through the grounds. People who objected are now coming freely into the camp, which they can leave in the day-time to do their work, returning in the evening. All houses in the bazaar which are evacuated are sealed and not allowed to be opened without permission of the plague authorities to avoid persons contracting plague. Only one case has occurred at this camp. The whole of the arrangements have been completed under the direction of Colonel Hoskyns, R. H. A., Commanding at Kirkee, and Capt. Thomson, Station Staff Officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, arrived here, this morning.

ADEN AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie from Bombay to Kobe arrived this morning.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Pekin, (extra), left Maji, (Japan) for Singapore, on the 25th August.

VARIOUS country papers, in Ireland as well as Great Britain, says *Truth* recently published a very questionable-looking advertisement, to the effect that a rich lady desired to find "honest Christian people" to adopt a child, the advent of which was expected. "Adoptive parents" were to "get premium and receive income till majority," and candidates for the position were to communicate with G. Brown, 43, Pentonville-road. I am curious to know how many acted on this invitation, and with what result. Having had my attention called to the advertisement, I sent up to make inquiries about Mr. G. Brown. My emissary found 43, Pentonville-road to be a large lodging-house, kept by an amiable Franch lady, who discoursed to him of Mr. Brown with all the volubility of her nation. Her story, so far as my representative was able to catch and recollect it, seems to have been something like this :—"Zis Mr. Brown he come and take my room— say he vant verlarge room for office. He have many letters—lots heaps! Vun day he goes out. Next ting policeman comes—detectif. He ask me all sorts of questions about Mr. Brown. I give him ze discription of zis Mr. Brown. Zat instant, vile we speak, Mr. Brown come to ze gate—sees me speak to ze defectif—den, pouff, Mr. Brown he run off! After zat people come and come for see Mr. Brown—lots of people—all say dey come for ze baby. Vun vas a clershman. He vant ze baby, too. Ven I tell zem Mr. Brown gone, Mr. Brown got no baby, zey say Godam, and go off to ze police." It rather looks from this as if it was Mr. Brown who got the premium and not "the adoptive parents." Let us hope that the description furnished by Madame may enable the police to find him, if not the baby.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 26.

THERE was not a large attendance at the races to-day, the severity of the plague no doubt being largely answerable for the fewness of spectators. Mr. Lyndon's Medowra won the opening race, but as his rider, Captain Young, was carrying wrong weight, the race was awarded to Mr. Percy Fischer's Atlas Moth. Musketry had no difficulty in securing the judge's verdict in the Cantonment Stakes, in which Hurlingham ran in improving form. Lady Lily was made a hot favourite for the Pony Steeplechase, and Medowra was an odds on chance for the Horse Hurdles, and in both races the favourites got home. Another favourite, in Mr. Dunbar's Primus, came off in the Novice Stakes, but there was an upset in the Polo Scurry, Captain Wilkinson's Sheen winning by three lengths from Goat Moth, who in turn beat the favourite, Loyalist, by three quarters of a length.

"The Welter Stakes."—For horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 150. Weight—Eng. and Aus., 12st. ; C-B.'s 10st. 7lbs. ; Arabs, 10st. Distance—½ mile.

Mr. P. F. Fischers's b aus g Atlas Moth, 11st. 11lbs. ......Owner 1
Mr. N. E. Tilney's b aus g Rockhampton, 11st. 6lbs. ......Mr. Brogan. 2
Mr. Lyndon's c aus g Medowra, 11st. 11lbs. ......Capt. Young dis. qd.

BETTING : 2 to 1 on Medowra, 3 to 1 against Atlas Moth, 6 to 1 Rockhampton.

After a delay the horses eventually got away to a good start ; Medowra led all the way, and won in a canter by half-a-length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—56 secs. The race was awarded to Atlas Moth, Medowra's rider not being able to pull the weight.

"Cantonment Stakes."—For Arab and C-B ponies 13-3 and under, and other classes 13-2 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 500. Weight—Arabs and C.B.'s 13-3 (11st.) W. I. ; others, 13-2 (11st 3lbs.) W. I. Penalties—Winners of race value Rs. 150 and upwards : once 4 lbs. ; twice 7 lbs. ; oftner, 10 lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7 lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Swinney's c a p Muskerry. 10st. 6lbs. ......Major Conran 1
Mr. J. Mollison's b cb g Sandy, 9 st. 12 lbs. ......Mr. Bland 2
Mr. Fischer's ch a geld Hurlingham, 9 st. 12 lbs. Owner 3

Also ran : Mr. B.'s b a g Anter, 8st. 8 lbs.

BETTING : 2 to 1 against Muskerry, 3 to 1 Hurlingham, 5 to 1 the rest.

Considerable delay ensued at the post, and Anter was left at the start. Muskerry led all the way, and won by a length and-a-half. A good struggle for second place resulted in a head between second and third. Time—58 secs.

"Pony Steeplechase."—A steeplechase for Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under, and other classes 13-3 and under, which have never won a steeplechase value Rs. 150. Weight—Arabs and C.-B.'s, 14 hands (11st. 7lbs.) W.-I. ; other classes, 13-3, (11st. 10lbs.) W.-I. Distance—about 1 mile and 5 furlongs over the pony steeplechase-course.

Mr. Derry's c aus m Lady Lily, 11st. 7lbs. ......Capt. Wilkinson 1
Mr. C. H. Howard's g a p Novelty, 10st. 6lbs. ......Mr. Bland 2

Betting : 2 to 1 on Lady Lily ; 6 to 4 against Novelty

The horses kept together to the third jump which Novelty missed. He went back and then caught Lady Lily up, and the next jumps were taken together. In the race down the straight Lady Lily won easily by 4 lengths.

"The Horse Hurdles."—A hurdle race for horses which have not won a hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs. 150. Weight—Eng. and Aus., 12st. ; C.-B.'s, 10st. 7lbs. ; Arabs, 10st. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

Mr Lyndon's c aus g Medowra, 11st 11lbs Capt Wilkinson... 1
Mr N E Tilney's b aus g Rockhampton, 11st 6lbs, Owner...... 2
Mr A Westropp's b aus g The Romp, 11st 6lbs Owner..... 3

Also ran : Atlas Moth 11st. 11lbs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Medowra, 8 to 1 against Atlas Moth, and 10 to 1 others.

Medowra took the lead and led to the second hurdle, when The Romp assumed command, Rockhampton being last. The three ran together to the straight, where Atlas Moth collapsed. Rockhampton challenged Medowra, but was easily beaten, and the latter won by three lengths. A length between second and third. Time—2min. 8 1-2secs.

"The Novice Stakes."—For Arab and C.-B. ponies 14 hands and under, and other classes 13-3 and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 50, Arab and C.-B.'s 14 hands 11st. 7lbs., W. I. ; others 13-3. 11st, 10lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Dunbar's b aus p Primus, 11st 4lbs. ......Major Conran 1
Mr. B.'s Twilight, 8st. 8lbs. ......Mr. Corbett 2
Capt. Dyson's ch aus m Merry Maid, 11st. 4lbs,...Owner 3

Also ran : Desert Born 10st. 3lbs. ; and Discount 9st. 11lbs.

BETTING : 3 to 1 on Primus, 5 to 1 against Desert Born, 8 to 1 the rest.

Twilight led, but Primus went to the front at the three furlong post and won easily by two and-a-half lengths ; half a length between second and third. Time—57 secs.

"Polo Scurry."—For "bonna fide" polo ponies regularly played this season. English and Australian catch-weights over 11st. 7lbs., Arabs and C. B's catch-weights over 10st. 7lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Capt. Wilkinson's b a p Sheen, 10st. 7lbs. ...... Owner 1
Mr. Fischer's g aus g Goat Moth, 11st. 7lbs. ...... Owner 2
Major Welman's c a g Loyalist, 10st. 7lbs. ...... Major Conran 3

Also ran : The Geisha, 10st. 7lbs.; Bunch, 10st, 7lbs.; Whist, 10st. 7lbs.; Duldors, 10st. 7lbs.; Lottery. 10st. 7lbs.; Hassim, 10st. 7lbs.; and Magic, 10st. 7lbs.

BETTING : 3 to 2 against Loyalist, 2 to 1 Goat Moth. 5 to 1 The Geisha, 10 to 1 the others.

After a delay the field got away to a good start, and Goat Moth led at the turn, the others being close up. At the distance, Sheen drew out and won a good race by three lengths, 3-4 length between second and third. Time.—41secs.

The owner of Goat Moth lodged an objection against the winner on the score of crossing, but it was not upheld.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

POONA *VS.* BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 26.

The Bombay Gymkhana played a match with Poona Gymkhana this afternoon on the Polo Ground. Owing to the counter attractions of the races and cricket match, the attendance was not so good as expected. The kick-off saw Poona pressing, and from a scrum Lang and Sargent made a good attempt to get over. The Bombay defence was continually taxed, and, though sound, Mair was only grassed in time. Masefield was pulled up, and then Tucker tried hard to relieve the pressure on the Bombay line. Close footwork then ensued, and Scott, securing the ball from a kick-off, rushed over and grounded it immediately behind the goal. The try, however, was not converted. Subsequent play was slow, Bombay taking the play into the Poona twenty-five. Mair put in a useful run, and passed to Sargent, but the latter was stopped, and half-time arrived with Bombay leading by one "try" to *nil*.

On resuming the game assumed a more interesting aspect. The short rest had a beneficial effect on the players, and the game became faster, Bombay giving their opponents several anxious moments. Maxwell essayed a few good rushes, and then Scott and Cole got past Bayley, who however just managed to concede a minor.

Drysdale made his mark, but the kick gave Poona no advantage. On the other hand, the ball, falling among the Bombay three-quarters, was with some fine passing taken dangerously near the line, when Bayley opportunely collared Tucker. Nothing further was scored, and the game ended in favour of Bombay by one "try" to *nil*.

The following were the teams :—

Poona :—W. A. Bayley, back ; B. C. Penton, W. Sargent, G. T. Mair and C. F. Lang, three-quarters ; W. Drysdale and M. M. Hunter, halves ; R. Masefield, H. N. Young, W. B. Dunlop, G. H. Hunter, M. M. Haldane, J. H. Mackenzie, L. R. Montressor and G. H. Newcomble, forwards.

Bombay.—Back Kemp ; three-quarters, Tucker, Cole, Maxwell, and Scott ; halves, Reid, Deenetoriadi ; forwards, Durnford, Nigel Jones, Moore, Turner, Dodgson, Murray, Stevens and Boyes.

REFEREE.—Mr. Bowden.

AN interesting present to the Queen from Abyssinia is now on its way to England. It consists of a very fine pair of zebras, which were sent to Egypt for shipment, and are expected to be delivered at the Royal Albert Docks. The precise use to which the Queen will put this gift has not yet been determined, but Captain Nicholas, Superintendent of the Royal Mews, will arrange for the reception of the animals and their transportation to the Buckingham Palace Mews.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *v.* B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

SOME extraordinary cricket was seen on the maidan on Saturday afternoon in the match between the Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I R. Team. The latter took first innings, and the opening stages of the game were very sensational. Cheetham bowled in deadly form, and within a few minutes he had captured four wickets for eleven runs. On Bhanda and C. Colabawalla becoming associated a prolonged stand was made, and, while Cheetham repeatedly stuck up the batsmen, they made plenty of runs off Edwards and Anderson. Colabawalla was the first to leave, being taken at the wicket, after 72 runs had been added to the total, his own share being 35. Directly afterwards Bhanda, who batted in a free and taking style, was finely caught and bowled by Edwards for 66. With the total at 122 for seven wickets the innings was declared closed.

The Gymkhana made a wretched start, Anderson being l-b-w to the second ball sent down. Cheetham partnered Back, who played the bowling with apparent confidence. Scoring was slow, the runs coming principally from the Naval-man's bat. Cheetham gave a chance at 14, and again jeopardised his innings at 24, but Bhanda was kind. The mistake was rectified by Patel, who secured his wicket with the next ball. Edwards joined Back, who was playing a very stylish and productive game on the 'off' side. At 39 Bhanda superseded Langrana, but at first he was not a success. After he got his pitch he seemed to bother the batsmen, but he did not effect a separation. Edwards left at 50 and Kendall helped Back to take the score to 66, when the latter returned a ball to Bhanda. The remainder of the play was uneventful the score being 73 for four wickets at the call of time. Score :—

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A Smith, b Cheetham	0
S Radcliffe, b Cheetham	2
A L Allison, b Cheetham	1
C F Colabawalla, c Stephens, b Cheetham	25
C M Patel, b Cheetham	0
R Bhanda, c and b Edwards	66
R E Harrington, st Stephens, b Anderson	4
E P Colabawalla, not out	2
N N Langrana R Peel C Tres } Did not bat.	
Extras	12
Total seven wkts.*	122

*Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Anderson, l-b-w Patel	0
Lieut Back, R N, c and b Bhanda	48
Mr Cheetham, b Patel	6
Capt Edwards, b Patel	6
Capt Kendall, not out	4
Mr Trueman, not out	1
Mr Brooks Mr Stephens Mr Scovell Mr Scrymgeour Mr Dunk } Did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total four wkts.	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cheetham	30	4	44	5
Edwards	17·2	7	31	1
Anderson	16	3	33	1

Anderson bowled two 'no balls.'

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Patel	16	2	34	3
Langrana	10	3	18	0
Bhanda	6	3	13	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2ND XI) *v.* ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The second team of the Bombay Gymkhana met with a severe reverse on Saturday at the hands of the Islam Gymkhana team. The latter took the field first, and the start by Rogers and Henderson was promising. Tyabji met with great success as a bowler, Walling and Lillie being out for insignificant units, while Skene had the distinction of recording a "duck"; his example being emulated later in the game by Macpherson and Muirhead. DuBoulay and Gray batted well, the latter carrying out his bat for 12. He has made runs on previous occasions when others have failed, and should certainly go in before the fall of the eighth wicket. Tyabji took seven wickets for 29 runs, and this success he followed up by scoring 52 ; while Aba, who took two wickets for 13 runs, compiled 41 (not out). At the call of time the score was 161 for seven wickets. Score :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Henderson, c Kumrudin, b Aba	11
Capt Rogers, b Aba	10
Capt Walling, c Somji, b Tyabji	3
Lieut Lillie, c Somji, b Tyabji	1
Mr Skene, c Sulliman, b Tyabji	0
Mr DuBoulay, b Tyabji	15
Mr Mackay, b Dharsi	4
Mr Macpherson, b Tyabji	0
Mr H Gray, not out	12
Mr Beville, b Tyabji	1
Mr Muirhead, st Avod, b Tyabji	0
Extras	4
Total	61

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Tyabji, c Henderson, b Walling	52
Arabia, c Muirhead, b Macpherson	8
Sulliman, c Walling, b Macpherson	0
Nansey, l-b-w b Mackay	14
Aba, not out	41
Kamruddin, b Skene	1
Somji, st Muirhead, b Walling	19
Fyzee, run out	20
Tyabhoy, not out	0
Dharsey Lulmana } Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (7 Wkts)	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tyabji	13	6	29	7
Aba	9	3	13	2
Dharsey	7	1	14	1
Fyzee	1	0	1	0

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rogers	13	4	34	0
Macpherson	19	3	35	2
Mackay	14	5	30	1
Walling	8	1	25	2
Skene	10	0	21	1
Henderson	3	0	11	0

Y.M.C.A. *v.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A match between these clubs was played on Saturday, and ended in the defeat of the Parsees by 19 runs. The Y. M. C. A. went in first, and, owing to the fine display on the part of Messrs. F. Mason, W. G. George & E. S. Lynn, the total reached 113, a figure which it was expected the Parsees would easily exceed. The unexpected happened, the Parsees stopping at 94. H. D. Kanga, the youth who played with so much judgment in the Presidency match, contributed an excellent innings of 44, and, considering that among the Parsee batsmen there were such trusted bats as D. D. Kanga, K. M. Mistri, R. E. Mody, K. K. Kharas, it cannot be said their display was at all good. Score :—

Y. M. C. A.

F Mason, b D D Kanga	35
W G George, b D D Kanga	20
R Roberts, b Kharas	9
H E Harrington, b Kharas	2
H W Scott, c Mistri, b Kharas	0
E S Lynn, not out	20
Monahan, l-b-w Kanga	0
Simpson, c Mistri, b Kanga	5
Dwyer, b Mistri	2
Spilling, b Mistri	3
Extras	17
Total	113

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

H D Kanga, b Lynn	44
A B Chotnia, b Monahan	14
D D Kanga, c & b Monahan	0
R E Mody, c Scott, b Monahan	10
K M Mistri, b Scott	2
K K Kharas, run out	15
M H Davar, b Monahan	3
D N Banker, b Lynn	0
E N Davar, b Lynn	0
J B Panthaki, l-b-w Monahan	0
Davur, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	94

TO-DAY'S CRICKET : 11 A.M. SHARP.

BANKERS *v.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following will be the teams :—

BANKERS.	GYMKHANA.
Mr Townsend.	Capt Anderson.
Mr Mackay.	Capt Rogers.
Mr Marshall.	Capt Wallling.
Mr Don.	Capt Boileau.
Mr Stiven.	Lt Henderson.
Mr Gray.	Lt Douglas.
Mr Phillips.	Lt Corbett.
Mr Carbery.	Mr Muirhead.
Mr Scrymgeour.	Mr Dunk.
Mr Skene.	Mr McCausland.
Mr G McCausland.	Mr Scovell.

GENERAL PIERRON has been appointed member of the Superior Council of War in place of General de Negrier. He retains the command of the 7th Army Corps. The appointment is universally approved. Born in 1835 in Lorraine, he served with distinction in Algeria and Mexico, and escaping from captivity after Sedan he rejoined the army. His lectures on tactics and strategy at the War School are of high repute, and his treatises are in every military library.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Poona by the ordinary passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. The Governor, in company of Dr. Martin, drove from the station to the Secretariat, where he stopped during the day. His Excellency specially came down here to be present at the demonstration of the manufacture of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague vaccine at the Plague Research Laboratory at the Government House, Parel, that evening. Lord Sandhurst returned to Poona from the Byculla station by the 11 o'clock train the same night. The departure was private.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

DEMONSTRATION AT PAREL LABORATORY.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided on Saturday evening at a gathering at the Plague Research Laboratory, Government House, Parel, held to hear a lecture from Major Bannerman on the manufacture of Professor Haffkine's Anti-Plague vaccine. There was a large and representative attendance.

Major Bannerman, in explaining the process of producing the prophylactic, gave an interesting address, in the course of which he said that people were inoculated with the dead bacillus and were, therefore, absolutely non-infectious. He had, he said, just received some startling figures from Belgaum. The whole of the Cantonment there was practically inoculated, and last week's figures showed that amongst 7,486 inoculated people there were 12 attacks and 3 deaths. Amongst 200 uninoculated there were 18 attacks and 15 deaths. Now if they calculated how many deaths there ought to have been amongst the inoculated, if they had been in the same proportion as those not inoculated, they would work out at 561 deaths amongst the inoculated instead of, as it was, only three (Applause.)

His Excellency said : I do not propose to make any speech on this occasion, but I think I may express the thanks of the meeting to Major Bannerman for the extremely clear and interesting lecture he has given us on this important subject. I myself have had to do with hospitals intimately I might say for certainly the last ten or fifteen years, and while I have been very familiar with many medical men and the administrations of a great many—almost all—of the larger hospitals in London, there is one position I never expected to find myself in, and that is the position of a medical student. But here we are all medical students, and I am sure that in the same category I may include my friend the Bishop of Bombay, and the Roman Catholic Bishop equally so. We are all, I am sure, glad to sit at the feet of so distinguished a lecturer as Major Bannerman. Well, now, Major Bannerman made a very fitting reference to the genius of Prof. Haffkine-Major Bannerman tells me he now is making use of the genius of that distinguished scientist, and that the discovery of M. Haffkine has unquestionably, as all the world now knows, been instrumental in saving an immense number of our fellow-subjects in India from death. I may say further that the wares, as I may call them, from the laboratory at Parel will, no doubt, in a very short time, find their way into Southern Europe and into England, and when the time comes for the history of this plague to be really written, it cannot be doubted that the name, from the point of view of science, of Professor Haffkine will occupy the foremost place (Applause). I am very glad to see such a representative and varied gathering as that which is sitting before and standing around me. I see a very large number of faces in the rows beyond there which are well-known to me in my visits round the city and in my connection with what we know as plague volunteers. It is not too much, I think, to ask that they should lay to their hearts what they have heard in explanation of the process of inoculation and the preparation of the prophylactic, and advise according to experience and their observation. Some startling figures have been read to us from Belgaum. I can give you my own personal experience as regards the efficacy of inoculation. I am sorry to say that among my servants in their own quarters at Ganeshkhind, we have had a number of cases. The exact figures up to date, which it is fair to take, are as follows :—There have been 324 inoculated and 300 uninoculated. A very great many more have been inoculated, but so lately that it is not fair to bring them into the calculation. We have been so unfortunate as to have fourteen cases among the servants and their families, and every one of those cases has been from among the 300 who were not inoculated. I have only one thing more to say, and that is, that Major Bannerman is not confining his work entirely to that which he has undertaken in connection with prophylactics. In his spare time he is engaged in making a bacteriological and chemical analysis of the atmosphere and ground air in the district of Nagpada, which will be extremely interesting in itself, and also in the future will be of infinite use for comparison. Where, however, this "spare time" comes in I cannot exactly say, but that is Major Bannerman's affair. I am very glad to say that the new scheme for Nagpada is now on the eve of obtaining the formal sanction of Govenment. I beg to thank you, Major Bannerman, in the name of this assembly, for the lecture you have given us.

The company afterwards made a tour of the laboratory. and inspected the processes of the manufacture of the anti—plague vaccine, interesting explanations being given by the laboratory staff.

DEATH OF MR. C. TUDBALL.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Mr. C. Tudball, the able and experienced Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, which occurred about 9 o'clock last Saturday evening. He had been ailing from chronic diarrhoea for some days past. His death will be considered a serious loss to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, whose service he joined in early youth, and by diligence and perseverance, and a steadfast devotion to duty, rose from the lowest to the high position which he filled at the time of his death. His unfailing courtesy and affability made him very popular with all branches of the service, while his attention to the wants and inconveniences felt by railway passengers gained him the good will of the outside public. In all cases of accidents on the railway Mr. Tudball was always to the fore, and his long experience and great resourcefulness were of great advantage to the Company on such occasions. He was a very popular member of the Masonic fraternity, among whom his genial presence and obliging good nature will be missed for many a day. His funeral, which took place yesterday, was largely attended, evidencing the wide popularity he enjoyed among all ranks and classes of people.

THE LATE PROFESSOR CHARLES DE HARLEZ.

IT was unanimously resolved at a meeting of "The Association for carrying on Researches in the Zoroastrian Religion" held on last Saturday that "The Association note with great regret the loss inflicted upon the Parsee community in general and the Students of the ancient Iranian literature in particular by the untimely death of the celebrated master of the ancient Iranian tongues the late Professor Charles De Harlez. It was he who principally contributed to the promotion of the study of the ancient Iranian and more especially of the Zend and Pahalavi languages among different European, American, and Asiatic nations. The Association hereby authorize their President to forward duly a copy of this resolution to the Rector of the Louvain University, where the late renowned scholar held the honourable post of Professor of Oriental Languages. The Association request their Secretary to send copies of this resolution to the local Press for publication."

The meeting came to the conclusion that it could not agree with the criticisms which appeared in a local paper depreciating the merits of the deceased and the eminent German Savant Dr. Spiegal and that the reasons advanced by the critic showed that he was entirely innocent of the Iranian Literature.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. F. A. NICHOLS receives promotion in the Small Arms Factory, Dum Dum, vice Mr. W. T. Ball, resigned.

CAPTAIN GOODENOUGH, Meywar Bhil Corps, becomes Settlement Oofficer in Punch on completion of his present duties in Kashmir.

THE daily allowance granted to overseers of the Remount Department when proceeding by rail, in charge of horses, is extended to be paid to them for the whole period of absence on duty from their stations whether during periods of detention or on return duty. This allowance has hitherto only been allowed for the period an overseer may be actually with his horses.

THE Government of India have provisionally agreed to the site fronting towards the Colaba Causeway, Bombay, being used for the new quarters proposed to be constructed for certain warrant officers now housed in buildings on the Wellington Road and near the Crawford Market.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

NOTES ON CRICKET.

SCOTTISH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SWIMMING TOPICS.

LONDON, AUG. 11.

THE Australians had not much difficulty in repeating their success against a strong M.C.C. team, but they found a very different task awaiting them at Southampton. No doubt they would not anticipate much trouble at the hands of Hampshire, whereas matters were left very creditable to the Southern county. Major Poore, the champion batsman of the year, tasted the Australian bowling for the first time, and made precisely 100 in the two innings, so that he may be said to have kept up his reputation. Others were also successful, not the least being the new South African star, G. C. B. Llewellyn, who, with 72 and 21, and eight wickets for 132 runs, made a highly successful debut. He is qualifying for Hants, and should be a very valuable acquisition.

Hampshire look like being heard of to some tune in the county championship contests of the near future. The military element has put a rare backbone into the batting of the team, and now a new bowler has come to light in the person of G. C. B. Llewellyn. The name suggests an origin which may be of interest to Welshmen, but the young gentlemen, we believe, is of South African rearing. He was helping Hampshire against the Australians last week end, hit them all over the place, and then proceeded to bowl them out. He is a left-hander, both with bat and ball, and, although with the latter he was operating on a good true wicket, he got a good deal of work on the ball, sometimes breaking back, and every now and then coming with his arm. His bowling made a great impression, everyone being struck by the skill with which he utilised his natural gifts. Over and above his batting and bowling, he is a brilliant field at mid-on, so that altogether a great deal may be expected of him. Unfortunately, he will not be able to play for Hampshire in county matches until the year after next ; indeed, before putting him into the team for the present match the permission of the Australian captain was asked and obtained. Altogether, it might be called "a grand performance by permission of the Australians."

As great interest is taken just now in the doings of the Major, the following extract from the ninth number of "The Book of Cricket," which is being issued by Messrs. Newnes is worth perusal. The writer is Mr. C.B. Fry, the editor of the publication :—"Major R. M. Poore, of the 7th Hussars, is yet another of the brilliant soldier batsmen. Like Captain Wynyard, he spent many cricketing years in India, and there taught himself most of his game. Major Poore must be regarded as one of the finest all-round sportsmen of the day. He is a magnificent polo player and an adept at all military sports and exercise. His regiment was stationed at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal, at the time of Lord Hawke's first tour in South Africa, and he was selected to represent Natal aganist the visiting team. He at once showed his first-class form by scoring a fine century against Lohmann. Tyler, Mr. S. M. J. Woods, and other county bowlers. This performance he repeated for South Africa against England at Durban later in the tour. It was confidently expected that he would do well in county cricket on his return. Playing for Hampshire, he has more than justified the high opinion formed of him. Standing well over six feet, long-limbed, sinewy, and powerful, he has all the advantages of a very long reach and uncommon strength. When waiting for the ball he draws himself up to his full height as 'W. G.' does, and lifts his bat high in front, pointing towards point, with the face turned upwards. Though a strong player all round the wicket, his best strokes undoubtedly are on the off. He is not a hitter in the ordinary sense of the term, yet at the same time he does hit, and very hard too. His best stroke is aimed rather wide of mid-off, but the range of his off-stroke extend from the bowler round to cover point. He has a peculiar slicing manner of cutting, treating the ball as if it were a lemon or a Turk's head ; an accurate and commanding stroke, however, which travels fast and fine. With so long a reach, Major Poore rarely, finds it expedient to play back, as he can smother the ball at the pitch, unless very short. Among other great feats, he has scored three successive centuries. He is a keen cricketer, but does not bowl."

It must be admitted that Yorkshiremen were disappointed at the result of the match with Lancashire on Saturday. After taking first innings and scoring 344 runs on the first day it was not to be expected that on Saturday afternoon they would have to scrape for runs and pray for the clock to go faster in order that the team might escape defeat. History has a curious knack of repeating itself in these matches, however, for two years ago at Bradford a similar thing happened, while at Sheffield last year Lancashire had to play against time to draw the match. Fortune was certainly not with Yorkshire on Saturday, for an unlucky miss by Frank Mitchell made them a good many more runs in arrear than they ought to have been on the first innings, while when they were batting Tunnicliffe lost his wicket by the cruellest luck imaginable just when the game appeared to have been saved with the greatest ease. It was thought that Tunnicliffe played the ball on to his foot and into the wicket; but what really happened was that after he had played it on to his foot he attempted to keep it out of his wicket, but actually struck it against the stumps with the bat, and thus broke the wicket. After this the speedy dismissal of Mitchell and Wainwright came quite in keeping with Yorkshire's ill-fortune. Denton, however, was the man for the occasion, and thanks largely to his efforts Yorkshire made an honourable draw of the match.

Essex have done great things away from home, and even Yorkshire can give them a testimonial in this respect, but on their own familiar ground at Leyton the palm branches of victory are seldom scattered. Under the circumstances the opening win against the Australians is a little bit ironical, for the eastern county can hardly thrive on a bubble reputation of this nature, and it must be said that their latest defeat at the hands of Gloucester perplexes the most sanguine supporter. Last year the Westerners made no mistake, and under the captaincy of Grace won both matches, so that history repeated itself with a vengeance last Saturday afternoon, when they got home by an innings and three runs. Their continued success without the English champion is one to be proud of and the secret of youth no doubt has a lot to do with it. With the exception of Roberts, all the men have their cricketing life before them, and next to Yorkshire they are the best fielding side in the country.

The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Scotland was on Saturday brought to a successful conclusion. On the card for the day there remained still to be played the semi-final of the Ladies' Handicap Singles, when all the competitors would have reached their final stage. The weather, which had been of the best possible description during the week, was again fine, a strong breeze tempering the heat. Miss Cooper having scratched to Miss Stewart, the semi-final round held only one tie, that between Miss Hunter and Miss Morton. The handicapper had nicely gauged the capabilities of the players, and each having won a set the third ran to 24 games before Miss Morton secured the necessary lead—13 11. In the Mixed Doubles Miss Morton and S. Catkey defeated Miss Shortridge and J. Motherwell, Dumfries. The final of the Ladies' Singles Handicap fell to Miss Stewart, her opponent, Miss Morton, evidently fatigued with her previous efforts retiring before the second set had completed. In the Open Gentlemen's Singles Championship, E.D. Black, contrary to general expectation, defeated W. H. Eaves —6 4, 2 6, 7 5, 6 2, the best of five advantage sets having been played. The Doubles Championship was won by Messrs. Black and Hobart—6 4, 2 6, 7 5, 6 2. The sets were all closely contested. The winners played brilliant tennis. Hobart in particular put in some fine strokes. Miss Cooper had no opposition in the Ladies' Singles Championship, defeating Miss Hunter in the final—6 3, 8 6. The Gentlemen's Handicap A Class was won by J. M. Boucher, of Cardiff, who beat A. W. M'Gregor—6 3, 6 2. The B Class Handicap went to W. H. Wilson, his opponent being W. J. Hill. R. Hamblin-Smith and A. W. M'Gregor secured the Doubles Handicap from Black and Mahony; and the Ladies' Doubles, the final of which was played on Friday evening, was won by Miss Cooper and Miss Doig.

The decision of J. H. Derbyshire not to take part in the 220 Yards Swimming Championship came as a surprise, it having been given out that he was busy getting ready to defend his title. We believe the fact is Derbyshire has been far from well, and his efforts to gain strength by means of a short holiday have proved abortive. When tried against the watch he is reported to have fallen away a beaten man after going 150 yards. It is open to question which is the more sportsmanlike course to pursue—to allow the title to pass undefended or to die fighting. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon that point, there is a general hope that those taking part in championships when their supremacy is involved should be able to do themselves justice. Then if beaten no excuse is possible, and the winner receives as he deserves—his due reward. The most regrettable feature is that the holder's absence robs the event of much interest.

The water polo match between St. Helens and Everton in the Northern Championship was productive of one of the best games seen this season. The previous form of the respective teams left little to choose between them. From the start the Liverpool men seemed to hold the whip hand, and at half-time, with a lead of two goals to one goal with the easiest end to play, their chances of success were rosy. From the re-start, however, the St. Helens men outplayed their opponents at every point of the game, the Everton men devoting too much attention to Ripley, instead of, as in the first half, playing a combined game. When the whistle blew for time with the Saints the winners by four goals to three the cheering was loud and long. One of the most peculiar incidents in the match was that at the eleventh hour a reserve man was called upon to play for St. Helens, and, strange to say, he proved the hero of the game, scoring the whole of the four goals for his side.

The Nottingham water polo team fought hard for, and fully deserved, their victory in the second round of the Midland Championship. Truly, Tamworth, their opponents, cannot be called a front rank contingent, but the improved form they have of late shown made their meeting with skipper Herbert's team interesting. There was little to choose in the first half, but the better generalship in the second portion gave Notts the victory, that body winning their way into the semi-final by three goals to one. How much the winning team owes to the splendid example and devoted service of its respected member, J. F. Herbert (this year's A.S.A. president), is not generally known. For more years than he probably cares to remember Herbert has been the moving spirit in the club's working. For detailed arrangement, tuition to its members and the general public, the Nottingham Swimming Club can claim to rank as high as any in the country.

The Stroud Rugby Football Club was very much in the position of a "house divided against itself" last season, but apparently it is hardly likely to incure this reproach in the coming season. Recently the playing members and committee met in friendly conference, and on Monday evening there was held the most successful annual meeting of the last seven or eight years. Something like a revolution was made in the management, a capital load in this direction being given by the selection of Mr. Alfred Apperly, J. P., as president, than whom no better man could be found. His son, also a thorough sportsman, was chosen treasurer, and beneficial changes were wrought in the constitution of both the general and selection committee. The list of fixtures, although not quite complete, is a strong one, and include home and home matches with Gloucester, Bristol, Penarth, Cheltenham, Cinderford, Bath, Knowle, Weston-super-Mare, Clifton, and Berhshire Wanderers, and several guarantee matches. The club will start the season practically free from debt, for although the spacious and handsome pavilion is not quite paid for that duty is regarded as coming within the operations of the Athletic Sports Committee, who recently derived the capital surplus of over £50 from their annual meeting.

Although now reduced to about five clubs in membership, the Cumberland Rugby Union, which held its annual meeting on Thursday, found itself in the happy position of being able to report that the past season, both from a playing and a financial standpoint, has been one of the most successful of recent years. Through the lamented death of Mr. Lewthwaite, the late treasurer, the balance sheet was not ready to be submitted to the meeting, but the members had the assurance of Mr. Westray, the president, that the financial position of the Union was stronger now than it had been for some time past, and they had also enjoyed the privilege of being able to grant financial assistance to Cheshire, which, he trusted, would before long regain its former position. Some alterations in the rules necessitated by the changed position of the Union, were agreed to. The most notable change is in the constitution of the Executive Committee, upon which the clubs in membership with the Union will now have direct representation. This is a move upon popular lines, and its operation will be regarded with much interest. Mr. Westray, of Carlisle, was unanimously re-appointed to the presidential chair, which he has filled so long, and was also re-elected to represent the county on the Council of the Rugby Union. Mr. J. J. Bewsher, of Penrith, was elected vice-president, and Mr. G. Bell, of Aspatria, was appointed to the now combined office of hon. secretary and treasurer. Both the latter gentlemen were also members of the old executive.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

First forecast of the til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1899:—Til is sown somewhat later than cotton, and the long spell of dry weather has retarded sowings in Chhindwara and Wardha In Saugor, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and Chanda sowings are on a larger scale than usual; in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul, and Nagpur the area is average; but, in the remaining districts, the area is estimated to be smaller than last year. Germination has been generally good in all districts, save in the hilly portions of Narsinghpur and in parts of Seoni, where the seed did not germinate for want of sufficient moisture. The crop is so far in good condition in the northern and eastern districts, except in Hoshangabad and Nimar, where drought and insects have done considerable damage. In the droughts stricken area in the south of the Province it is in a precarious condition from which it can be saved only by good rain within a week or ten days. The cold-weather crop is not yet in the ground but it is extremely probable that if conditions at the end of this month and in the beginning of September are favourable, a large area will be sown with this variety in the Nagpur and Nimar country.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

First forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1899:—Sowings were effected successfully in June, except for some delay in parts of Nimar due to insufficient rain. Germination was also good on the whole, and resowing was found necessary in certain limited areas of Seoni, Nimar, Chhindwara, and Nagpur where germination was defective or the young seedings withered. The area sown is generally believed to be slightly larger than that sown last year which was itself above the average. In the Nerbudda Valley, Plateau, Vindhyan, and Chhattisgarh districts, which, however, only represent 12 per cent. of the total cotton area, its condition is at present satisfactory; but in Nimar and cotton country of Nagpur, Wardha, and south Chhindwara the young plants have been exposed to an almost rainless July. In most of the black soil fields the cotton plants are withstanding the effects of the drought with wonderful success, but in the central tahsil of Wardha, where the drought was most intense, the crop has either withered totally over considerable areas, or is in a very precarious condition. The probable outturn cannot be predicted with confidence, as the future of the crop is entirely dependent on the rain of the next two months. If the present drought continues much longer failure must follow. On the assumption that normal conditions of weather will be restored shortly, the crop should gave a normal yield in the tract where it is at present in good condition, and possibly 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. of normal in the Nagpur and Nimar countries. But the latter estimate is a cautious one, and really good rain might improve the prospects more than is now thought.

Captain Welby, who recently arrived at Khartoum after travelling through Abyssinia to Lake Rudolph, is expected shortly at Cairo. He has with him thirty Abyssinians, whom he will send home *via* Suez and Zeila.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A large community—even a whole nation—has sometimes to pass through a period when it is greatly enshrouded in the darkness of ignorance. It is, however, the most unhappy period of its national existence; and during this period the contrast of her fallen and backward condition makes her humiliation more complete in the presence of the other sister nationalities which are rapidly progressing in all directions. To a great extent, the educational condition of Indian Mahomedans corresponds to such a nationality. It is high time for the enlightened patriots of this community to rise and appeal to the patriotic instincts of their brethren, and through the intensity of their fervour rouse them to a sense of their honour and national duty. The formation of the manners and sentiments, and even the ideas of religion and honour, of a great community will necessarily depend upon the character and the extent of their national education. Who is to lay down the lofty ideals of loyalty to Government and of generous and magnanimous feelings towards the other communities in the absence of the sublime school-master of divine and secular learning? In fact the ignorance of a great community is equally a standing danger to the ruling authorities as it is a perpetual menace to its own general prosperity. Sir, in short, who is to point out to us our errors of omission and commission, and show us a panacea to stave off our growing poverty, which is one of the barriers against our educational and material progress. I hope, however, this argument of poverty will not be caught hold of by my co-religionists as a sufficient excuse for our backwardness. For, though it is a patent fact that the Mahomedan community as a whole is rapidly converging towards poverty, the richer classes, with a few exceptions, have been notoriously backward in the performance of their duty even towards their own children. As a demonstration of our acute backwardness, I may be permitted to point out that, in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, the number of Mahomedan graduates, who may be categorically included under the Medical, Engineering and Legal Faculties, will not be more than a score and-a-half. Sir, my pen hesitates to wound the "amour propre" of my co-religionists, but in the performance of my duty I must say that our educational status, as shown here, is simply disgraceful. Even in a great city like Bombay we cannot boast more than half-a-dozen doctors, one or two engineers, and one or two pleaders. The ranks of our Mahomedan barristers-at-law are lately swelling up in numbers, but, if distributed throughout the Bombay Presidency, even their number may be taken as quite insufficient. While thus the Mahomedan community has reached its lowest ebb in education, we should not lose sight of the reckless way in which they are wasting their precious time and energy. They are at present the "sole patrons" of the majority of the Bombay theatres. In civilized and cultured society a theatre would be a powerful centre for the diffusion of light and learning. But in Bombay the rising youth of the Mahomedan community are being demoralized in the vile atmosphere of the local theatres. This is firstly because there is no censor here to examine the vernacular plays before they are allowed to be acted; and, secondly, because the selection of the male as well as of the female actors is not made from a respectable class of persons. The result naturally is that the Mahomedan youths who frequent these theatres every night are imbued with low ideas of morals, and these theatres serve for them as nurseries to enmesh them in immoral habits and link them to bad company. Besides, from theatres to the dark by-lanes is an easy step. Matters are reaching such a pass in Bombay that theatrical performances, debauchery, drunkenness and gambling are coming to be grouped under a common head. Let Mahomedan leaders appeal to the Moulvies, on the one hand, and approach Government on the other to remedy some of the standing evils of the Mahomedan community in Bombay. The hopes of a community depend upon their rising youths. But what high hopes can be entertained from youths nurtured in surroundings of such low ideals. It is the pride of the Mahomedan religion that it is free from levity and frivolity of every description. Its mandates prohibit dancing and even singing to its followers. It is an embodiment of simplicity and solemnity. It is indeed a sad contrast to find contrary habits prevailing among the Mahomedan youths. For the reformation and regeneration of the Mahomedans, I do not wish to lay down any new criterion of law and morality save and except that of the holy Koran and the traditions of our holy Prophet. Let us revert to our happy old standard laid down by our Prophet. Indeed, there can be no command more general, more charitable and more useful, than the one given by our Prophet to the follwing effect: "Acquirement of knowledge is 'obligatory' on all Mahomedan males and all Mahomedan females." Let this noble tradition be acted upon by us, so that our pains, our sorrows, and our humiliations may vanish away, and joy, prosperity and glory may reign in their place.—Yours truly,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

THE RECENT CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The suggestion made by a correspondent that the Presidency Europeans should meet a combined team of natives is none too soon. Now that cricket has made such rapid strides amongst non-Parsees, it would be in the fitness of things that representative Europeans should enter into a friendly contest with representative natives, and not Parsees alone. Amongst the Hindus, we have such stylish, reliable and graceful bats as Chonkar, Telung, Bands, Chunilal; and, as bowlers, Banda, Bhachu, Balu and Chonkar have already made their mark. Bhachu is, at times, a punishing bat, too; but in the bowling department he is one of the best medium-pace trundlers the Hindus have on their side. Then there are Bhide, Shioshankar, Hamo and others, who have established for themselves a claim to figure in first-class matches. The Mahomedans, it is to be regretted, have not kept up their cricket, but Mr. Ibrahim, if he does not think it *infra dig*, and Mr. Ali might well be included in a representative team of this kind. I would suggest that the three native gymkhanas be asked to get up a representative first-class team, and I feel quite sure that, for the sake of "esprit-de-corps," they will join hands and will put forth a team well worthy of their foemen's steel.

The form which the Hindus showed last Saturday deserves more than passing notice. The bowling they had to face was nearly first-class, and yet they managed to do so well. This clearly shows that they have vastly improved, and might, with safety, be reckoned amongst our first-class players. The best way of selecting a native representative team would be to arrange for a test match, so to say, between the combined Parsees, who appear annually against the Presidency, and the combined non-Parsees whom their respective representatives would put forth. Such a match would excite lively interest, and would manifest the calibre of each player. Just as the Parsees arrange for a match, prior to the great national event, between their own players, for purposes of selection, so, in the same way, a match of the kind I have suggested would answer the purpose very well. I do not know why such a fixture has not yet been arranged for. We have on both sides good men and true. With such zealous and ardent sportsmen as Messrs. Jamsedjee Patel, Dorab Tata and Shapur Spencer on the side of the Parsees, it is not at all a furlorn hope, and I am confident that, if the other two gymkhanas approach the Parsee Gymkhana in a constitutional way, an interesting game will be the outcome.

I hope the Hindu Gymkhana, which this season has done remarkably well, inasmuch as its colours have, so far as I know, not been lowered, will in a true sportsmanlike spirit take up the matter in right earnest, and succeed before long in getting up a match of this kind.

All true lovers of sport will be mightily pleased, and say to the organisers of such an interesting event that they are extremely—

THANKFUL.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 22.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was on Aug. 5 visited at Ischl by King Christian of Denmark. The Danish Sovereign, who has been staying at the neighbouring town of Gmunden, was accompanied by the Duchess Thyra of Cumberland, Princess Marie Louise, Prince George Wilhelm, and Prince Johann of Schleswig-Holstein. The Emperor met his guests at the railway station, whither he escorted them in the evening. The Emperor's recovery has made such progress that he has recently been able to enjoy a little shooting, his favourite recreation.

GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have carefully read 'Fair Play's' letter published in your issue of the 17th inst. Had the complaint running through the letter been peculiar to the writer, and not general, I should not have deemed it worth my while to consider it.

Conflict, more or less, exists between graduates and non-graduates in all offices, public as well as private. Whereas in some the predominance of the former is completely established over the latter, in others it is still to be achieved. Officers, partly from inertness, partly from the fear of conflict with a large number of non-graduates under them, and partly from class-feeling, have yielded to representations of the sort to be noticed in 'Fair Play's' letter. The crucial point on which 'Fair Play' bases his case seems to me to be indicated in the following sentence:—"Just at the time an officer expects a real service from them, they leave for fresh pastures." When representations are made to superiors by non-graduates, in cases of supersession of claims, that point is emphasised and graduates are allowed to be described as birds of passage, who spoil the work by having therein no permanent interest. It is such appeals as these that at times succeed, and the necessity of raising the standard of service is for a time put off. Another assumption underlying the letter under consideration is that non-graduates are as qualified as graduates, and the preference of the latter to the former is useless and can only be accounted for on the ground of sentimentalism. If these two foundations of 'Fair Play's' case are in any way weakened, his case fails.

Every year graduates are turned out by the University by dozens and officers are pressed with applications by graduates as well as non-graduates. The former are naturally given preference over the latter. This means that the standard of fitness for service is raised. Now graduates compare the gains they make in their present posts with those they expect elsewhere. If they leave service, they do so for better prospects. When new changes are to be engrafted upon the old order, such a temporary wavering is always to be expected. The old order cannot be changed all at once, nor new elements be brought in without opposition. The period during which this assimilation goes on is known as the 'transition period,' and the phenomenon of vacillation which is to be noticed during the time, and which the champions of the old order of things emphasise in their favour, is always to be expected as a matter of course. But it lasts for a time only. The assimilation becomes complete and everything goes on as usual. Bearing these facts in mind the officers, in order to permanently raise the quality of service, do not mind the capricious conduct of graduates, but steadily follow out their policy till it works satisfatorily. The writer 'Fair Play' ignores these facts, and, emphasising the temporary aberations, tries to make capital out of them in his favour. I will now proceed to deal with the other groundwork of his case. I am not prepared to accept his proposition that, where technical knowledge is not necessary, a non-graduate can work as well as a graduate. Officers will, I think, support me when I say that in composition, address, attention to work, grasp of things, and broadness of vision, a graduate is decidedly superior to a non-graduate however much the latter may know his work. University education is not worth the name if it does not develop in graduates the qualities I have above stated. It is, therefore, no wonder that graduates should early attract the notice of their European superiors, and should be in a better position than non-graduates. I would advise 'Fair Play,' before he again appears in print, to go through the official reports and he must find how little he is supported in the facts he mentions. Graduates, when they apply for places, have the misfortune of hearing much of the cant to be noticed in 'Fair Play's' letter, and if recognition of the merits of graduates is not yet full, that is be to ascribed not to any want of capacity on their part, but to the officers listening to the selfish appeals of the non-graduates under them and wishing to maintain the "status quo" rather in the interests of their subordinates than of the public service.—Yours etc.

DATTATRAYA RAMCHANDRA BHENDE.

Bombay, 22nd August.

THE GAEKWADI VATANDARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am thankful to you for your having published my letter of the 14th instant. I request a further favour of your lending me a corner of your paper for the publication of the following correspondence that has passed between the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and myself. The Vatandars are going to meet very shortly and try once more if His Highness is graciously pleased to let them have the satisfaction that they are, after all, not to be condemned unheard, and the privilege which is allowed to the worst criminal is not to be denied to them.—Yours, &c.,

V. S. DESAI.

Nandod, 21st August, 1899.

Kalol, 13th May, 1899.

To the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that a deputation of the Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandal is desirous of waiting upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in connection with the Vatan Rules and the petition of the Vatandars against those rules. I shall, therefore, deem it a great favour if you will kindly obtain and communicate to me His Highness's orders as to when and where His Highness will be graciously pleased to receive the said deputation.—I have, &c.,

V. S. Desai,
Secretary, G. V. Mandal.

No. 369.

Camp Umratt, District Nowsari, 18th May 1899.

Dear Sir,—Your letter dated Kalol, the 13th instant, on behalf of the Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandli, wishing to send a deputation to wait upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, having been submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, he was pleased to say that whatever you have got to say in connection with the Vatan Rules, etc., you should submit in writing, instead of sending a deputation as you wish.—Yours faithfully,

J. A. Dalal,
Honorary Secretrry to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb.

Nandod, 18th June, 1899.

To the Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, Umratt.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated Umratt, 18th ultimo, communicating to me the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in reply to my letter, dated 13th ultimo, submitting that a deputation of the G. V. Mandal is desirous of waiting upon His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in conection with the Vatan Rules, and the petition of the Vatandars against those rules, I beg to state that the orders of His Highness, directing that we should submit in writing whatever we have to say instead of sending a deputation, has given great disappointment to the Vatandars inasmuch as a personal hearing is refused in a question affecting their very existence, livelihood and status, although their petition and subsequent observations, both printed, be unanswered, the former for upwards of five years and the latter for more than two. I request you, therefore, to be good enough to resubmit my prayer for a deputation to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. If His Highness orders that the number of Vatandars should be limited His Highness's orders would be strictly carried out.

2. I beg further to submit that the operation of the new Vatan Rules in the meantime be suspended; because if the new rules are put into force several Vatandars would undergo the fate of extinction. The Vatandars of Gujrat, I may be allowed to add, are strangers to such an experience, and are therefore frightened out of their wits on learning that the new rules, like the old ones, are likely to make the class of Vatandars extinct, the principle and policy of resumption figuring therein too prominently. Hoping to be favoured with an early reply, I beg, etc.

G. V. Mandal,
Secretary.

No. 10 of 1899-1900.

Baroda, Office of the Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandal, 19th July, 1899.

To the Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah Saheb, Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honor to request the favour of a reply to my letter, dated Nandod, 18th June, 1899, at your early convenience—I have &c.

Varjiram Santokram Desai,
Secy. G. V. Mandal.

No. 11 of 1899-1900.

Baroda, Office of the Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandal, 4th August, 1899.

To the Secretary to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb, Baroda.

Sir,—I have the honor to state that I have not been favoured with reply to my two letters, dated respectively 18th June, 1899, and 19th July 1899. I beg to forward herewith copy of the original printed petition and subsequent observations lying unanswered, the former for upwards of five and the latter for more than two years, as alluded to in my letter dated 18th June 1899, so that you may be able to call attention to them of His Highness the Maharajah Saheb without having to search for those documents in old files. When you are pleased to say in your letter dated Umratt 18th May 1899, that whatever I have got to say in connection with the Vatan Rules I should submit in writing, I believe I am not wrong in expecting a reply to whatever is submitted in writing. But I am sorry to have to state that neither are the grievances set forth in the Vatandars' petition and the subsequent observations taken into consideration in framing the new rules of 1898, nor are any replies sent to them. Under these circumstances the Vatandars are filled with consternation as to their future lot. I request therefore that you will kindly re-submit my prayer for a deputation to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and let the Vatandars have the satisfaction that they are, after all, not to be condemned unheard, and the privilege which is allowed to the worst criminal is not to be denied to them.—I have, etc.,

Varajram Santokram Desai,
Secretary, G. V. MANDAL.

No. 306.

L. V. Palace, Baroda, 31st July.

To the Secretary to the Gaekwadi Vatandar Mandali, Baroda.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to repeat what I have already said in my letter from Umratt, dated 18th May last.—Yours truly,

J. A. Dalal,
Sd. Hazur Kamdar.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. L. M. WADIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 24.

A meeting of the railway employes of the loco. department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was held on the evening of 21st, at 5 o'clock, at the Railway Mechanic Institute Hall, to present an address to Mr. L. M. Wadia, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

The following loco. staff were present at the meeting:—Messrs. C. W. Jones, J. C. Newberry, A. Farrias, Nasserwanji D., Pestonji F. Shroff and his son, E. E. Sethna, Mahomed Issak, H Coober, several fitters, boiler-makers, labourers, firemen, engine-cleaners, &c., &c.

Mr. Wadia entered the hall with Mr. J. W. Davison, the Loco. Foreman, when the members of the meeting greeted them with applause.

The chairman, Mr. Davison, in addressing the meeting, said: "Railway men working in the loco. shed are always unfortunate in case of accidents. Sometimes they are to be blamed, in some cases they are partly to be blamed, while in some they are quite innocent for any accident. When such things occur there is none to defend them. In a case of man-slaughter the railway ought to render help of counsel to her staff, and without that it is quite impossible to get out of it. If they do get out at all, law is too expensive for them and thereby the employe is ruined more or less.

"We meet to-day to present an address to Mr. Wadia who came forward to give kind and timely assistance to the two unfortunate employes, Turner Mithia M. and Fireman Manilal, who were charged by the police for neglect of duty and killing a man. I know for certain that Mr. Wadia is not only liberal in helping our staff in Railway cases, but without any self-interest he is a willing help to our staff in their private cases even; and to show our gratitude for such a gentleman as he is we meet to-day. I now ask Mr. Pestonji F. Shroff to read the address."

Mr. Shroff read the address in English as follows:—

"Sir,—The employes of the Locomotive Department here convey to you their sincere thanks for the great trouble you had taken in so kindly defending our men, Mithia M. and Fireman Manilal, against whom the police brought a serious charge of neglect of duty and man-slaughter. We are all well aware of the serious consequence that would have followed had not your timely and valuable services cleared them from all blame. In recognition and respect we here present to you a small token, which will prove to you our united testimony, which will long be remembered by us,—We have the honour to be, Sir, yours obediently.

Drivers, Firemen &c., &c."

Mr. Nasserwanji next addressed the meeting and said that Mr. Davison was the leader in helping the accused persons, and without regard to caste or creed had taken the question of the innocent men at heart, and through him and the timely assistance of Mr. Wadia at last the two men were honourably acquitted; and that Mr. Davison always gave justice to innocent persons.

Mr. Wadia in reply said: "Mr. Davison and gentlemen, I must thank you sincerely for your kind words expressed for my little work. Nothing is more honourable in this world than to assist men whoare in need; and, when I see that, whenever I travel on the railway, I receive kind treatment and kindness, not only from the locomotive staff but from the traffic as well, if you treat me so, of course, it is my duty to do something for you in return, and I assure you even in future my advice is open to you at any time. Most of the railway employes are poor and, when I heard of the gathering, I in the commencement was against this token, as I know your earnings are scanty and it is not right to take a penny out of your pockets. But when the Locomotive Foreman gave me the chief reason that induced you to call the gathering, I was compelled to accept the offer, but in future you should put a stop to this practice and I assure you my help is open for you free of charge on any occasion.

"But as a lawer I advise you not to go to court even in case of free help, because it whiles away valuable time as well as keeps the party in anxiety, and so even to sacrifice your money you should not seek the court. But in cases like Mithia M. and Manilal's they were compelled to be taken into court; in similar cases you should come to me and ask my assistance. As for Mr. Davison, the last speaker said about his justice; for that I will give you the latest example of it. A fireman by name Erachsha D., while doing his duty, was injured in his hand, and when he came for my assistance to get him light work, as of a turner the word 'justice' came out from Mr. Davison's mouth and he said that 'the Railway Company is bound to assist injured men, but you will see from the railway scale book that there are half a dozen men alresy to help and if I were to put him as turner it would be equally unjust to others.'"

The address, printed on parchment, was put in an engraved silver casket and presented to Mr. Wadia with an engraved silver flower-vase. The meeting then dispersed after voting thanks to Messrs. Wadia and Davison, and for both the gentlemen three loud cheers were given.

The business of the meeting was translated in Guzrati at the end by Mr. E. R. Sethna.

TAPIDAS VURJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LD.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, No. 33, Churchgate Street, Fort, Mr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

"Gentlemen,—Your Directors have the pleasure to laybefore you this their fourth annual report, with the audited balance sheet of the company, for the year ending 31st December 1898. The main building as also the accessory ones are nearing completion, and will it is expected be ready for machinery erection purposes within about three months. Since December last the following items of machinery have been received of the aggregate value of Rs. 95,401-7-5, viz. boilers, economizer, gearing, travelling crane, bailing hoist, &c. They are awaiting erection which will be taken up directly the buildings are completed. The whole lot with the exception of boilers, boiler fittings and economizer has been insured for Rs. 50,000. In terms of the contract entered into with the building contractor, your building has been insured for Rs. 3,00,000. Your directors have been sparing no pains on their part to expedite the completion of the several works as they are anxious to see the mill working as early as possible. You are requested to confirm the appointment made by your directors of Mr. Shantaram Narrayan Dabholkar, as a director of their Company on the 9th of September 1898. Two of your directors, Messrs Vussonjee Trecumjee and Shantaram Narrayan Dabholkar, retire by rotation from the board, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration."

The report was adopted. The appointment of Mr. Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar as a director was confirmed. Two of the directors, Messrs. Vussonji Trecumji and Shantaram Narayen Dabholkar, who retired by rotation, were re-elected. Mr. Nagindas B. Sakai was re-appointed auditor and his remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors, secretaries, treasurers and agents for their management of the company's affairs. The customary compliments to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th August, 1899.

The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, to-day, at 6-45 a.m.

Dress—Marching order. Swords only to be carried.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, for Recruits, on Tuesday the 29th instant, from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th August, 1899.

1. There will be no Lecture by the Adjutant at the Club, on Tuesday next.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound), to-morrow and Thursday, at 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters), to-morrow and Thursday, at 5-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Concluded from Friday's "Bombay Gazette."

The Below we give a final statement of the details of the Bombay Financial Statement presented at last Thursday's meeting:—

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1898-99.

SECTION II.

The revenue and expenditure for 1898-99 are now estimated to exceed the budget by 32,63 and 23,45 respectively, while the opening and closing balances of *nil* and 79 entered in the budget become 5,00 and 15,00 respectively, in the circumstances explained above. Most of the important heads of receipt show an improvement over the realizations of the year 1897-98, while if direct famine and plague charges be excluded it will be observed, though not with unmixed satisfaction, that by rigorous economies the balance-sheet has been similarly improved on the expenditure side. After the Budget was framed, the following retrenchments were effected under the heads specified in order to counterbalance the loss of receipts due to the remission of the demand on account of the additional police employed in the Poona City:—

3. Land Revenue	20·8
19A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	15·6
19B. Law and Justice, Jails	10
20. Police	47
22. Education	21·6
25. Political	10
30. Stationery and Printing	15
45. Civil Works	76
Total	216

10. Compared with the Budget, increases of revenue are anticipated chiefly under the following heads:—

I.—Land Revenue	38,28
IV.—Stamps	1,70
V.—Excise	65
XXV.—Miscellaneous	27
XXVI.—State Railways	25
Contributions from Local to Provincial	91

The remarkable improvement under the first head is due to increases of (*a*) 1,09 in the divisible land revenue and (*b*) 35,59 in the adjustments between Imperial and Provincial accounts, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of (*c*) 40 in the assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent. The collection of arrears of revenue and the favourable inundation of 1897-98 in Sind account chiefly for the increase under (*a*). The excess under (*b*) is the result of three transactions—(1) the special Imperial contribution of 42,86 (referred to in paragraph 3 above) less 7,00 already provided in the budget for plague purposes, (2) a small compensation of 3 to Provincial for the loss of revenue caused by the cessation of the sales of certain confiscated opium, and (3) the reduction of 30 by the transfer from the last to the current year's budget of the Imperial contribution towards the construction of school buildings for the sons of *ex*-Amirs in Sind. The falling off under (*c*) is nominal as it is counterbalanced by a saving on the expenditure side and is due partly to lapses of jaghirs and partly to postponement of revision settlements. The improvement of the Stamp revenue is due to large sales of court-fee stamps chiefly on account of probate duties. The recovery of arrears of the preceding year, the high prices obtained at the auction sales of abkari licenses in Bombay, and larger receipts of transit duty on excise opium are the chief causes of the increase of the Excise revenue. The Revised for the Miscellaneous revenue is high partly because larger receipts of unclaimed deposits are expected and partly on account of the sale of a building in Bombay. The development of the goods traffic on the Hyderabad-Umarkot line accounts for the increase under State Railways. The excess under Contributions from Local to Provincial is due to the recovery of local fund contributions towards plague expenditure and to the refund of Government grants for village water-supply, which were drawn in certain districts under a misapprehension.

On the other hand, the revenue is expected to fall off under the following heads:—

VIII.—Assessed Taxes	48
IX.—Forest	3,57
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	65
XVII.—Police	1,68
XIX.—Education	44
XXXII.—Civil Works	75

The chief causes of the expected decreases are as under:—

Assessed Taxes.—The reduction of the profits of mills, the depressed condition of trade and the losses suffered by merchants on account of the prevalence of the plague.

Forest.—A smaller demand for fuel for railways in Sind, the slackness of sales of timber and other forest produce, the abundance of grazing outside forests, and a change in the administration of pasture areas in the Central Circle.

Courts of law.—A decline of magisterial fines, and the posponement of the proposal to credit to Government the whole of the fees earned by the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Police.—The remission of the Government demand on account of the additional police imposed on Poona City. This is party counterbalanced by larger receipts on account of the employment of private watchmen in the Presidency Town.

Education.—The diminished attendance of boys at secondary schools and smaller proceeds of sales in workshops and in the Sind Book Depot.

Civil Works.—The continued effects of the famine and plague.

11. The expenditure estimates promise to turn out better chiefly under the following heads:—

2. Assignments and Compensations (Alienations).		46
3. Land Revenue...	Alienations	26
	Cash	70
11. Forest		1,14
13. Interest		23
19A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law		1,17
22. Education		76
25. Political		31
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments		22
29. Superannuation Allowances		22
45. Civil Works		1,35

The chief causes of the expected improvements are as under:—

"Assignments and compensations (alienations.—Land Revenue (alienations).—The nominal falling off in these transactions has been explained above and is partly counterbalanced by an increase of 32 under 20, Police (Alienations.)

Land Revenue (cash)—Savings occurred in (1) the charges of Professional Survey Parties (in spite of a new charge on account of the Jamrao Canal colonization), (2) payments of remuneration to village officers and larger recoveries were made on account of establihments in foreign service.

Forest.—Expenditure on organization, improvement and extesion of forests and on timber operation was restricted concurrently with the decline in revenue.

Interest.—Loans and advances were made by this Government in 1897-98 to a smaller extent than was anticipated and the interest charges payable to the Government of India on the Provincial Loan and Advance Account were accordingly reduced.

Courts of Law.—Many causes contributed: temporary vacancies on the High Court Bench, the retirement and absence on leave of officers, whose successors draw smaller pay, revisions of subordinate establishments in the Mofussil Courts, and the postponement of the conversion of the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court into an official paid not by fees but by a fixed salary.

Education.—There were three principal causes: (1) absentees, (2) the retrenchments referred to in paragraph 9, and (3) the transfer of charges on account of the Maharaja Takhatsingji Observatory at Poona to the head Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Political.—The provision for the employment of probationers was not utilised and expenditure on Durbar presents, &c., was economised.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.—The grant for the Reay Industrial Museum was not spent and no Provincial Service Examination was held during the year.

Superannuation.—Smaller sums were actually drawn during the greater part of the year.

Civil Works.—The retrenchments referred to in paragraph 9 were carried out and expenditure on works and establishments was reduced, these savings being however partly counterbalanced by transfers of grants from other heads for plague and other purposes.

Excesses over the expenditure estimates are expected chiefly under the following heads:—

18. General Administration		90
19B. Law and Justice, Jails		26
20. Police ...	Cash	16
	Alienations	32
24. Medical		25,69
30. Stationery and Printing		36
33. Famine Relief		2,48

The principal causes are:—

General Administration.—Establishment and contingent charges in connection with the plague and large payments of leave allowances, and to officers of other provinces.

Jails.—Dietary charges.

Palice (Cash).—The employment of private watchmen and sanitary police in Bombay City and of police on plague duty in the mofussil, counterbalanced by the early reduction of the additional police imposed on Poona City.

Polices (Alienation).—This is a nominal increase.

Medical.—The Plague. Payments are included on account of plague camps in Bombay, discretional relief to the poor, and grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure.

Stationery and Printing.—Increased consumption of stationery in various Government offices; the revised estimate would have appeared still large but for retrenchments carried out in the expenditure of the Government Presses.

Famine Relief.—Measures of relief which were unavoidably continued in portions of the Poona, Sholapur and Ahmendnagar Collectorates and did not finally cease until October 1898. The expenditure by civil agency is estimated at 53 and by public works agency at 1,95. It is classed as provincial, but is practically met from the Imperial contribution in aid of the Provincial balance.

SECTION III.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF 1899-1900.

12. In the current year's Budget the expenditure is estimated to exceed the revenue, and the opening balance of 15,00 is reduced to *nil* at the end of the year. But as explained in paragraph 4 above, a balance of 6,00 has now been reserved, and the grant available for expenditure is, therefore, reduced from 4,49.71 to 4,43,71. Barring this reserve and the special grants from the Imperial to the Provincial exchequer and the direct famine and plague charges in the last and current years, the revenue and expenditure of 1899-1900 are estimated to exceed the anticipations of 1898-99 by 2,29 and 13,91† respectively. On the revenue side improvements have been anticipated under the heads Forest, Education and Civil Works which suffered most severely from the effects of famine and plague and which have not yet recovered their former prosperty. The principal features of the expenditure budget are firstly that there is no provision for the repetition of grants-in-aid to local bodies on account of plague expenditure, nor for famine relief (the two main items which swelled the last year's revised estimates), and secondly that it has been found possible to increase the grant for public works, to allot funds for the payment of grants previously promised in aid of educational buildings which have perforce been in abeyance for the last two years, and to make some slender provision for other administrative needs. Exchange compensation has been calculated at the exchange rate of 15 3-4d. against 15½d. adopted in last year's budget, and this rise of one farthing represent a saving of 36 approximately. The general result is shown below:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	More than 1898-99.		Less than 1898-99.	
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Revised.
Opening balance	...	5,00	15,00	15,00	10,00	...	...
Revenue	4,29,98	4,62,64	4,34,71	4,73	...	...	27,93
Expenditure	4,29,19	4,52,64	4,49,71	20,52	...	...	2,93
Surplus	79	10,00	...	...	...	79	10,00
Deficit	...	...	15,00	15,00	15,00	...	...
Closing balance	79	15,00	...	...	...	79	15,00

REFUNDS—1.

13. This is a head of expenditure only, and is divided between Provincial and Imperial in the same proportions as the receipts under the revenue heads concerned as exhibited in Appendix B; the most important of these heads being Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. The figures are given below:—

	Actuals.			1898-99.		1899-1900.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Refunds	1,78	2,16	1,79	1,85	1,82	1,81

The Budget closely follows last year's Revised figure.

ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—2.

14. This also is a head of expenditure only. The figures are:—

	Actuals.			1898-99.		1899-1900.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Assignments.—						
Cash	12,42	11,21	10,80	11,73	11,74	11,88
Alienations	84,33	85,32	84,97	85,54	85,08	85,39
Compensations.—						
Cash	3,65	3,79	3,72	3,63	3,57	3,71
Total	1,00,40	1,00,32	99,49	1,00,90	1,00,39	1,00,98

Under assignments the Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to inamdars, district and village servants and officers, charitable and religious allowances and assessment of alienated lands. The Budget of cash payments differs from last year's Revised mainly on account of a provision for arrears due to inamdars. The excess under Alienations is anticipated on account of the introduction of revision settlements.

Under Compensations the Provincial expenditure consists of Salt, Opium and a share of Excise Compensations, and other miscellaneous payments of a recurring nature. The Budget differs from the Revised on account of a new provision of 7 for Salt Compensation and of a payment due to a Native Chief which was not drawn in 1898-99.

I.—LAND REVENUE—3.

The figures under this head are—

	Actuals.			1898-99.		1899-1900.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Revenue.						
Provincial ¼ share	99,24	86,91	94,30	99,00	1,00,09	98,55
Alienated	97,02	98,14	97,83	98,42	98,02	98,40
Fixed assignment and adjustments	82,37	76,45	95,98	83,71	1,19,30	89,68
Total	2,78,63	2,61,50	2,88,11	2,81,13	3,17,41	2,86,63
Expenditure.						
Charges of District Administration	28,75	28,49	29,52	28,39	28,30	28,74
Survey and Settlement	4,77	4,36	4,09	3,96	3,74	3,32
Land Records and Agriculture	16,62	17,33	18,11	17,59	17,33	17,46
Allowances to District and Village Officers	13,22	13,46	13,01	13,64	13,04	13,37
Total	63,36	63,64	64,73	63,34	62,[illegible]	62,89

The revenue is made up of three items: (*a*) the Provincial 1-4 share of the divisible receipts; (*b*) alienations, which are credited under this head, and are debited partly under this head and partly under Assignments and Police; and (*c*) the fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement as modified by special adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues. The Budget under (*a*) shows a falling off from the Revised on account of the inclusion in the latter of large arrears of previous years and of the poor inundation of 1898-99 in Sind, and includes 1,27 on account of revision settlements. The provision under (*b*) has been explained in paragraph 14 above. Item (*c*) is made up of the fixed assignment of 76,20 under the Settlement:—

less—9 on account of the transfer of the Horse-breeding Establishment in Sind to Imperial control; and 10, the interest due on the value of the rails of the Hyderabad-Umarkot line;

plus—12,64 as a grant-in-aid of direct plague expenditure;

36 as compensation for the loss due to the introduction of Imperial maundage rate on sales of salt;

30 being the transfer from the preceding year's budget of the provision for the construction of school buildings for the sons of ex-Amirs in Sind;

23 in aid of the cost of carrying out the Jamrao Canal colonization scheme;

7 on account of salt compensation payable to a Native State.

4 being the cost of registration of railway traffic;

3 being the compensation for the Imperial appropriation of certain confiscated opium.

16. The expenditure includes the cost of the district staff employed on the collection of the land revenue. Compared with last year's Revised Estimates, the Budget shows increased expenditure mainly on account of (*a*) the contemplated revision of certain revenue establishments in Sind, (*b*) the contemplated introduction of the land records staff in two districts of the Northern Division, (*c*) the scheme for the demarcation and allotment of the lands to be watered by the Jamrao Canal in Sind, (*d*) allowances to district and village officers, and (*e*) smaller contributions in respect of officers in foreign service. The increase would have appeared still greater but for the diminished provision on account of the survey establishments which are being gradually reduced.

III.—SALT.

17. The Provincial interest in this head is limited to the receipt of fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous items, the rest of the revenue and the whole of the expenditure being imperial.

The Budget follows last year's estimates in the main. The merging of the levy of establishment charges into the Imperial maundage rate on sales of salt has caused the decline of the Provincial revenue since 1897-98, for which compensation is allowed through the head I, Land Revenue.

IV.—STAMPS—6.

18. Revenue and expenditure under this head are shared between Provincial and Imperial in the proportion of 3 to 1.

The provincial receipts from the sale of court-fee stamps are shown below:—

1895-96	Actuals	25,60
1896-97		24,36
1897-98		25,78
1898-99	Budget	24,60
1898-99	Revised	26,92
1899-1900	Budget	26,92

The sanguine expectation expressed in the statement last year was verified; the Revised for last year showed a rapid improvement of the revenue and it has been thought safe to repeat the Revised in the new Budget.

V.—EXCISE—7.

19. Revenue and expenditure under this head are divided between Provincial and Imperial in the proportion of 1 to 3.

The revenue under this head includes fees and duties on foreign and country liquor, toddy and drugs, transit duty, license fees and other receipts on account of opium consumed within the Presidency, and fines, confiscations and other miscellaneous items. Receipts on account of opium exported to China are credited to the Imperial head "II. Opium." The revenue is estimated at the figure adopted in the Revised.

VII.—CUSTOMS.

20. This, like Salt, is almost entirely an Imperial head, the Provincial share including only the receipts on account of warehouse and wharf rents and other petty items, such as transhipment fees, fines, &c.

VIII.—ASSESSED TAXES—10.

21. Excluding receipts from income tax on the surplus profits of Railway Companies which are wholly Imperial, both revenue and expenditure under this head are divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The revenue Budget shows a moderate advance over last year's Revised.

IX.—FOREST—11.

22. Under this head revenue and expenditure are shared equally between Imperial and Provincial. The revenue Budget is framed considerably higher than the Revised in the expectation of a revival of the trade in timber, fuel for railways and other forest produce in consequence of the abatement of the famine and the relaxation of plague restrictions. The provision on the expenditure side is reduced to the lowest limit compatible with the effective maintenance of the department.

X.—REGISTRATION—12.

Under this head also revenue and expenditure are equally shared. The revenue Budget is slightly higher than the Revised, but is still considerably below the Actuals of 1895-96 and 1896-97.

XII.—INTEREST—13.

24. The receipts under this head consist of (*a*) payments made by individuals for public bodies to whom money is advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act Talukdars Act Local Authorities Loans Act and other special Acts and (*b*) interest on Government securities held by the Local Government. The expenditure consists of interest paid at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. to the Government of India on funds provided by it for the purposes of the above-mentioned Acts.

The total sum available for distribution in the current year under the Provincial Advance and Loan Account is 1,775, the whole of which, it is expected, will be met from repayments of advances made in previous years. The allotments are as follows :—

Loans to cultivators	12,25
Loans to the Manager Sind Encumbered Estates.	50
Loans to local bodies for plague purposes	5,00
Total	17,75

Compared with the preceding year's budget, a larger sum is now available for distribution to cultivators, and the bulk of it will be spent in the Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind. The plague loans are intended as an aid to local bodies which have not sufficient credit or whose transactions are on too small a scale to enable them to borrow in the public market at a reasonably low rate of interest.

POST OFFICE—15.

25. This head concerns provincial finance as one of expenditure only, the items included being the cost of postal work in certain places to which the Imperial system has not yet been extended, and the subsidy paid for the conveyance of the mails by sea from Bombay, to Southern Konkan ports.

The small difference between the Budget and last year's Revised Estimate is due to the inclusion in the latter of arrears of the subsidy for the conveyance of mails between Bombay and Goa.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—18.

26. This head of expenditure includes as provincial charges the salary and establishment of His Excellency the Governor, the Members of Council, Commissioners, Inspecter-General of Jails, Registration and Stamps, the Civil Secretariat Offices, and Local Fund Establishments in the offices of the Commissioners, the Collectors, and the Accountant-General.

The employment of an additional staff in the Civil Secretariat and other indirect charges in connection with the plague explain the increase of the provision in 1899-1900 over last year's Budget.

XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE, COURTS OF LAW—19A.

27. This is a wholly provincial head, including under receipts the realisations from escheated property, court fees paid in cash, miscellaneous fees and general fees fines and forfeitures. Under expenditure appears the whole cost of the Judicial system of the Presidency from the High Court downwards, including a half share of the salaries and exchange compensation allowances of officers who exercise both revenne and magisterial powers.

The revenue Budget shows an increase over the Revised under general fees, fines and forfeitures, as a return to normal conditions is anticipated. The expenditure Budget differs from the Revised chiefly on account of a smaller provision in the latter for salaries and exchange compensation allowances of officers absent on leave.

XVI. B.—LAW AND JUSTICE, JAILS—19B.

28. This again is a wholly provincial head.

A small improvement is expected in the sale-proceeds of jail manufactures. The expenditure Budget has been lowered by a reduction in the provision for dietary charges counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of jail manufactures.

XVII.—POLICE—20.

29. This head is also wholly provincial. The revenue under this head consists chiefly of sums recovered from local bodies and individuals for police supplied to them, and includes the Port Trust contributions towards the cost of the Docks and Harbour Police, but not payments made by the Bombay Municipality, which are deducted from the cost of the Presidency Police shown on the expenditure side.

The revenue Budget is framed on the normal anticipations, and exclusive of the charge entered in last year's budget on account of the cost of the additional police in Poona city which has been foregone as stated above shows an increase of 18. The expenditure Budget differs from the Revised chiefly on account of larger provision for sanitary police in Bombay City, for strengthening the Criminal Investigation Department and the police establishments in Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha, for allowances for the charge of Police Stations, for the supply of arms, ammunition and clothing, and for allowances to Village Police; these increases are partly counterbalanced by smaller expenditure anticipated on account of private watchmen, additional police, and plague police.

XVIII.—MARINE—21.

30. A wholly provincial head.

XIX.—EDUCATION—22.

31. Also a wholly provincial head. The revenue consists chiefly of school and college fees and includes also some small sums from contributions paid by municipalities and others sale-proceeds of books and other miscellaneous items. The expenditure comprises the whole cost of the teaching and inspecting staff for the various Government colleges and schools (other than Medical) and grants-in-aid to private institutions, but not grants-in-aid to Local Fund schools; which appear under Contributions from provincial to Local, nor charges for the construction and maintenance of school buildings which are debited to Civil Works.

The revenue Budget is framed higher than the Revised in anticipation of an improvement in the receipts of school fees. The estimated expenditure of 18,07 shown above is in addition to 4.98 and 56, which have been provided under Contributions and Civil Works respectively, and to the sums specified in the margin which are provided under other heads for purposes more or less directly connected with education. The total provincial expenditure on educational object in 1899-1900 is therefore estimated at 25,77, exclusive of the special allotment of 1,40 referred to in paragraph 4 above. The Budget shows an increased provision on account of the re-organization of the Government Law School in Bombay. The contribution of 14 to the endowment fund of the Sind Madressa is connected with the education of the sons of ex-Amirs in Sind, for which purpose a contribution from imperial funds is anticipated under the head I. Land Revenue.

2. Assignments and Compensations—Allowances to Dakshina Fellows	21
24. Medical—Medical Schools and College	1,70
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments—	
Veterinary College, Bombay { Imperial	23
Veterinary College, Bombay { Provincial	17
Veterinary Class, Poona	3
Donations to Scientific Societies	5
Total	2,39

XX.—MEDICAL—24.

32. A wholly provincial head. The Budget provides for normal receipts, which consist chiefly of Medical College fees, Hospital and Lunatic Asylum receipts, and Contributions.

The permanent charges include those for the Civil Medical Establishment, the maintenance of Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum, and grants-in-aid to Municipal dispensaries; for the Sanitary and Vaccination Department, including the Port Health Officers of Bombay and Aden and grants-in-aid to Village Sanitation Committees; for the maintenance of the Grant Medical College and of Medical Schools at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Hyderabad; and for the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government. The Budget under this head includes 12,64 and 86 respectively for direct and indirect plague expenses, the latter being mainly on account of the re-organization of the Port Health Officer's staff and establishment in Bombay. Advances to local bodies for plague purposes will be made against the estimates made under a separate head which is kept distinct from the Provincial Budget. In last year's Budget it was anticipated that plague expenditure undertaken by Government in the first instance on behalf of local bodies would be recovered from them, and 500 were deducted from the total expenditure under the head 24, Medical, on this account. No such recoveries are entered in the present Budget, for it is intended that the adjustment of the whole of the past expenditure shall take place either against the grants-in-aid of plague expenses referred to in paragraph 3 above or by means of new loans, and that local resources shall bear the current expenses in the first instance.

POLITICAL—25.

33. This is a head of expenditure only. The Provincial charges relate to the Kaithiawar Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Cutch, Southern Mahratha Country and [illegible] Agencies. The Budget of last year is now repeated with a few variations in details.

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—26.

34. Except charges for the preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts, for the superior officers of the Civil Veterinary Department and for Census operations, all receipts and expenditure under this head are provincial. The Budget includes in addition to the normal charges provision for the full contribution towards the Reay Industrial Museum Building in Poona and for charges in connection with the Maharaja Takhatsingji Observatory transferred from the head 22—Education.

XXII.—SUPERANNUATION—29.

35. The receipts under this head include subscriptions to the various pension funds, the pension contributions of officers lent to foreign service, and miscellaneous items. Of these heads the last two only are provincial. The provincial expenditure includes superannuation and retired allowances, compassionate allowances, gratuities and refunds. The progressive character of the expenditure account for the advance over last year's Revised Estimate.

XXIII.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—30.

36. The provincial receipts consist of sale proceeds of Gazettes and other publications, and payments for certain work done for local bodies, &c. The expenditure represents the cost of the Stationery Office and the Government Presses, and of stationery purchased locally or issued from Central Stores. The increase of the Budget is almost entirely due to the orders of the secretary of State regarding the printing of the proceedings of Government for the information of the Government of India and the India office on a larger scale than heretofore, and to the consequent necessity of extending the operations both of the Government Central Press and the new Press established in the Yerrowda Jail.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS—32.

37. This head is partly Provincial and partly Imperial. The smaller provision for receipts of unclaimed deposits and the omission of special receipts on account of the sale of Durbar presents and lands and houses account for the falling off of the Budget from the Revised Estimate for last year. The increase in the expenditure Budget is mainly on account of additional municipal rates on Government lands and buildings in Bombay City.

XXVI.—STATE RAILWAYS—38.

38. The receipts and working expenses of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway are entered under this head. The Revised is repeated in the new Budget.

XXX.—IRRIGATION—43.

39. The receipts and charges on account of the Gokak Canal, 1st section, and Storage Works are the only provincial items under this head. The Budget provides for the normal maintenance charges and for cretain new works. Last year's figures included payments of arrears of land compensation charges.

XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS—45.

40. The provincial accounts under this head include receipts and expenditure by the Public Works Department and by Civil Officers in connection with provincial works of public improvement and communications, and departmental buildings. The revenue is chiefly derived from road tolls, rents and sale-proceeds of buildings, produce of trees, old materials, tools and plant, and collections under the Bombay Highway Act.

The revenue Budget differs from the Revised owing to an expected improvement in the receipts from road tolls. The expenditure Budget includes a special provision of 12,37 out of which 3,50 only will be devoted to public works as explained in paragraph 4 above. The ordinary allotment of 29,00 (*i.e.*, 41,37 minus 12,37) is distributed as follows :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.	
Civil Buildings	5,71
Communications	80
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7
Reserve	38
Total	6,96
REPAIRS.	
Civil Buildings	4,33
Communications	8,06
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21
Total	12,60
Establishment	9,00
Tools and Plant	44
Grand Total	29,00

Out of the provision for Original Works 3,91 are for works in progress, the chief of which are Mamlatdars' kacheris, police lines, improvements at the Kotri Distillery, accommodation for Civil Courts in the City Jail at Ahmedabad, the Bijapur High School, the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, and several roads, two of which will open up in accessible tracts in the Thana and Nasik Ghats. The remaining provision of 3,05 is for new works, such as Collectors' and Mamlatdars' offices, bungalows for revenue and Judicial officers, improvements at the Government Houses, at the Sholapur Civil Hospital, and at the Aden Prison, police lines and buildings in six towns, quarters for the Resident Medical Staff at the Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital in Bombay, and other minor works. The provision for establishment includes 16 for exchange compensation allowances.

The distribution of the additional allotment of 3,50 is as stated in paragraph 4 above under consideration.

The estimates for the Civil Department are normal.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The receipts consist of contributions made by Local Boards, provision being made chiefly for the recovery of the cost of vaccination establishments and for contributions towards plague expenses. The decrese from the Revised is due to the absence from the revenue Budget of the local fund contributions towards famine expenses incurred by Government.

The provision on the expenditure side consists mainly of—

Grants in lieu of one-anna cess on excise	1,55
Grants to mofussil schools	4,98
Grants to dispensaries	43
Grants to Public Works	15

The revised for last year was high on account of grants for (1) village water-supply, which, however, being made unauthorizedly were ordered to be recovered from the District Local Boards concerned (2) school buildings and (3) roads in the Bijapur District, for which seperate provision is made in this year's Budget under 45.—Civil Works.

SECTION IV.

Incorporated Local Funds.

42. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the three Incorporated Local Funds which as under the control of Government, viz., the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, the Government Central Book Depot Fund, and the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund :—

	Actuals.			1898-99.		1899-1900.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund—						
Revenue	48	48	49	49	50	50
Expenditure	33	39	39	40	39	40
Government Central Book Depot Fund—						
Revenue	1,25	1,17	1,06	1,16	1,02	1,06
Expenditure	1,15	1,21	94	1 15	97	94
Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund—						
Revenue	4,43	3,76	4,09	4,44	4,80	4,30
Expenditure	3,33	4,37	4,42	4,71	5,20	5,68

The estimates under the first head are normal. The sale of fewer books and smaller outlay on the purchase and publication of books are responsible for the decrease in the estimates for the Central Book Depot. The village cess revenue in Sind is now estimated to be lower than the Revised, the collections of last year having been swelled by the favourable inundation of 1897-98. The expenditure estimated of the Cess fund is abnormally high on account of the survey and demarcation charges incurred since October 1898 in connection with the Jamrao Canal colonization project, of charges for the construction of students' quarters at the Agricultural School, Hyderabad, and of increased provision for strengthening the revenue establishments.

43. The only other Incorporated Local Funds are those administered by the District and Taluka Local Boards constituted under Act I of 1884. An Administration report giving full details of their working revenue and expenditure, is published annually, and as their financial operations are not controlled directly by Government and do not fall within the scope of provincial finance, comment is not necessary.

The details of the Budget are given below :—

Statement showing the Local Revenue and Expenditure under Bombay Act I. of 1884 (including the cost of collection of the Revenues assigned under Section 44 of the Act) for the years 1897-98, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

(In thousands of rupees.)

MAJOR HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
I.—Land Revenue	1,74	1,70	1,70	1,72
VI.—Provincial Rates	27,95	27,80	29,20	28,20
XII.—Interest	8	7	*8	8
XVII.—Police	2,53	3,28	2,51	3,00
XIX.—Education	1,49	1,62	1,50	1,52
XX.—Medical	16	19	14	16
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	14	17	14	16
XXV.—Miscellaneous	11	12	12	12
XXXII.—Civil Works	4,93	6,45	5,62	5,68
Contributions	10,11	10,19	9,87	10,07
Total	49,24	51,59	50,88	50,71
Debt, Deposit and Advances	59	...	...	...
Opening Balance	21,20	17,44	18,44	18,35
Grand Total	71,03	69,03	69,32	69,06

Major heads of Expenditure.	Actual 1897-98.	Budget Estimate 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	7	9	9	9
2. Land Revenue	1	...	2	1
8. Provincial Rates	59	61	61	64
14. Interest	6	7	6	9
18. General Administration	1,42	1,41	1,42	1,44
20. Police	1,14	1,51	1,15	1,34
22. Education	15,53	15,72	15,39	15,58
24. Medical	3,37	2,47	3,60	3,67
26. Scientific & other Minor Depts.	76	79	77	79
29. Superannuation	4	3	1	3
30. Stationery and Printing	18	8	13	13
32. Miscellaneous	55	46	47	48
33. Famine Relief	24	...	...	...
45 { Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.	12,34	14,51	11,35	11,71
45 { Do. Public Works do.	10,98	10,20	10,75	10,22
Contributions	4,61	4,75	5,15	5,11
Total	51,89	52,70	50,97	51,33
Debt, Deposit and Advances	70	...	...	...
Closing Balance	18,44	16,33	18,35	17,73
Grand Total	71,03	69,03	69,32	69,06

APPENDIX A.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Serial Number.	Name of Local body.	Local Plague Expenditure estimated up to 31st March, 1899.	Sanctioned Grant-in-aid.	Percentage of Column 4 over Column 3
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bombay City Municipality	35,00	14,50	41·4
2	Karachi	6.75	2,00*	29·6
3	Poona City	6,00	3,75	62·5
4	Surat	3,17	1,05	33·1
5	Sholapur	1,89	50	26·4
6	Satara City	1,25	70	56
7	Sukkur	1,16	33	28·4
8	Hubli	1,07	34	31·7
9	Hyderabad	1,05	26	24·7
10	Ahmednagar	99	60	60·6
11	Nasik	81	35	43·2
12	Belgaum	40	13·5	33·7
13	Dharwar	40	12·5	31·2
14	Bulsar	38	10	26·3
15	Karad	29	15	51·7
16	Gadag-Bettigeri	29	7·5	25·8
17	Sirur	27	13	48·1
18	Alibag	23	12	52·1
19	Igatpuri	23	11·5	50
20	Panvel	21	5	23·8
21	Jalgaon	20	3	15
22	Bhiwndi	18	8·8	48·8
23	Malegaon	18	6	33·3
24	Kotri	16	2·5	15·6
25	Bhingar	9	4	44·4
26	Satara District Local Board	1,42	71	50
	Total	64,07	26,33·3	41·1

* Inclusive of the sum of 1,00 contributed by District Local Funds in Sind, the grant to the Karachi Municipality amounts to 3,00.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	28	84	31	63	36	58	31	80
Saturday, Aug. 26th	00	00	00	00	00	11	00	19
Sunday, Aug. 27th	00	14	00	3	00	5	00	01
Total	28	98	31	66	31	74	32	00
Total fall to Aug. 27th, 1898.	56	73	55	52	55	46	52	84
Total fall to Aug. 27th, 1897.	60	80	60	87	61	37	58	26

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	21
25th August, 1899	0	45
Total	90	63
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	26	23
Taursday, 24th August, 1899	0	8
Total	26	31
Total up to 24th August, 1898	35	45
Total up to 24th August, 1897	46	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·552	W	2	106·1	84·0	53	...	5·21	—8·64
Sirsa	29·579	SE	5	105·5	84·1	42	...	2·12	—8·07
Delhi	29·574	W	6	102·2	86·4	46	..	10·94	—9·76
Agra	29·585	NW	6	100·0	84·4	56	...	21·24	+1·76
Cawnpore	29·603	ESE	1	94·3	78·6	87	...	33·81	...
Allahabad	29·603	Calm.	5	91·6	76·3	95	0·14	33·84	+6·12
Jhansi	29·621	NNW	5	99·3	85·7	49	0·12	27·18	—0·96
Jacobabad	29·591	SSE	2	106·4	80·1	69	...	0·00	—2·59
Karachi	29·694	W	14	91·4	79·2	79	...	0·09	—5·10
Jeypore	29·663	W	7	100·7	76·0	58	...	10·74	—9·58
Ajmere	29·700	W	11	97·4	79·5	69	...	8·39	—7·61
Deesa	29·751	W	4	97·6	78·0	65	...	1·12	—17·87
Ahmedabad	29·764	WSW	5	99·2	79·6	61	...	3·63	...
Bhuj	29·729	W	18	92·8	75·9	5	...	0·59	—10·55
Jamnagar	29·747	SW	20	91·5	76·2	69	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·756	W	14	96·9	74·2	87	...	6·32	—16·04
Bhawnagar Para	29·761	SW	19	95·6	75·3	69	...	4·67	...
Veraval	29·757	W	17	84·5	79·3	77	..	4·71	...
Neemuch	29·709	W	15	95·0	75·5	68	...	10·36	—12·47
Indore	29·728	W	8	93·2	72·1	81	...	13·64	—8·23
Saugor	29·665	W	7	89·8	77·1	71	...	20·78	—13·64
Jubulpore	29·651	S	2	87·9	75·6	86	0·09	27·62	—16·23
Hoshangabad	29·638	SW	1	94·6	78·7	69	...	16·33	—24·23
Khandwa	29·743	NW	10	95·2	76·6	68	..	7·57	—13·44
Raipur	29·668	Calm	4	90·3	72·8	97	0·89	17·63	—18·38
Nagpur	29·673	Calm	6	97·7	79·6	72	...	9·06	—22·60
Amraoti	29·712	W	10	97·2	75·8	71	...	9·63	—13·32
Akola	29·736	WNW	14	98·8	76·3	65	...	7·49	—14·84
Surat	29·763	SW	7	92·2	77·6	75	0·05	17·89	—17·09
Malegaon	29·752	W	11	97·9	72·1	74	...	4·56	—8·14
Bombay	29·807	WSW	10	85·9	78·3	88	0·19	30·34	—25·80
Poona	29·800	W	17	87·5	70·9	67	...	6·73	—7·58
Ahmednagar	29·797	W	14	94·9	72·0	77	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	WNW	...	92·9	?	75	...	9·22	...
Sholapur	29·801	NW	7	94·2	74·5	65	...	3·0[illegible]	—11·64
Ratnagiri	29·814	W	6	84·9	75·9	82	0·34	47·66	—39·87
Belgaum	29·820	WSW	21	76·3	66·8	92	0·04	17·06	—13·50
Goa	29·846	NW	8	84·0	75·4	91	0·11	41·39	...
Karwar	29·847	Calm	2	83·7	75·5	89	0·31	51·67	—44·95
Mangalore	29·865	Calm	1	82·3	74·4	90	0·74	60·24	—28·74
Calicut	29·860	Calm	3	83·7	74·5	92	0·12	59·05	—17·50
Cochin	29·871	NNW	...	84·9	73·7	88	0·09	43·82	—17·70
Bangalore	29·824	W	12	84·3	67·3	76	...	2·96	—9·96
Secunderabad	29·744	W	10	92·1	73·0	77	0·05	9·89	—8·72
Masulipatam	29·697	WNW	7	97·7	79·1	76	..	5·97	—11·38
Bellary	29·800	WNW	14	95·2	76·3	53	..	2·83	—3·14
Cuddapah	29·777	W	G	98·2	76·9	77	0·14	2·82	—10·47
Madras	29·741	W	6	95·0	78·5	75	...	7·18	—2·58
Coimbatore	29·813	W	6	91·4	71·6	63	...	0·78	—2·78
Trichinopoly	29·771	WSW	9	97·6	78·8	58	...	1·84	—1·89
Negapatam	29·757	W	2	98·0	80·4	68	...	3·67	—3·61
Colombo	29·854	WSW	8	87·0	73·5	79	0·02	10·9[illegible]	—5·35
Aden	29·713	Calm	7	92·5	82·3	46	...	0·02	—0·18

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·0) (31·16); G. T. H., 0·16 (32·34); St. G. H., 0·12 (32·95); C. P., 0·19 (30·34.)

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bhuj, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Ajmere, 22 at Neemuch, and 20 at Bhuj and Akola.

The variations of temperature remain much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Lahore and Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially clouded in many places.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been for the most part scanty, Raipur reporting 0·89 cents, Mangalore 0·74, Ratnagiri 0·34, Darwar 0·31, Bombay 0·19, Cuddapah and Allahabad each 0·14, Jhansi and Calicut each 0·12, Goa 0·11, Cochin and Jubulpore each 0·09, Secunderabad and Surat each 0·05, Belgaum 0·04 and Colombo 0·02.

The monsoon gradient has become weaker on the West Coast, being about 1-3rd of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and 2-3rds between Bombay and Karwar. The sea, which was rough or very rough along the coast from Colombo to Karwar, has fallen, and is now slight or smooth all along the West Coast from Colombo to Veraval. The pressure, which was about normal, has again gone up, and to-day the excess is considerable in Sind, Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujrat, Central India, and over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency. The weather conditions are therefore unfavourable, and rain, in light or moderate local showers only, is likely along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and a few scattered showers are likely in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and the Central and North-West Provinces. The isobars indicate that the monsoon current in the Bay is blowing moderate to fresh, and the weather far to the east-north-east-wards of Masulipatam is squally and unsettled.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 26.

Saturday: Pressure is steady over the Bay, the south of the Peninsula and Burma and has risen elsewhere. The rise has been brisk in North Bombay and Rajputana. The depression over the north-west of the Bay is unchanged in character but covers a larger area. Winds are again light at the head of the Bay. Temperature is normal in North-Eastern India and Burma and continues above the normal elsewhere. The excess is largest in central parts of country and Punjab. Moderate rain has fallen in Tenasserim and Lower Burma and light rain in Upper and Central Burma; light to moderate rain has occurred in North-East India and the centre and east of the Central Provinces; light rain in the west coast districts and showers in Upper India hills and Madras. Sambalpur has received four inches and Raipur one. Rainfall has again decreased on, the west coast but continues to be fairly general.

Mr. A. W. B. Higgens, of the Board of Revenue, has been making a tour in the Deccan Districts, where the season outlook is so bad. In Cuddapah, where he was once a District officer, the people came to him in large numbers. Our correspondent, in the interesting letter that we publish to-day, says :—"His visit has done much to reassure the people, and to convince them that Government is fully alive to the dangers of the situation and quite ready to meet any exigency that may arise. Even if this monsoon prove a total failure the opening of a few minor irrigation works in various parts of the District would, I believe, meet the needs of the people for several months at least." It appears that the Mysore Government's big irrigation work at Marikanave is attracting large numbers of Daccan coolies.

FAMINE IMPENDING OVER THE PROVINCE.

SITUATION VERY SERIOUS.

From time to time we have illustrated in these columns the real state of affairs in Kathiwar and abroad. The situation requires a master-hand to look after. Everywhere the authorities and the public have to face a monster in the form of greedy Banias who keep the market much above the average. At the head of the Agency their is an officer in whom, the people have got a sympathetic guide of their interests, and it has been left to the states to co-operate with him in the direction of carrying out his instructions.

Yesterday some of the leading merchants of Rajkot, headed by R. B. Propatbhai Velji and others presented themselves before the Rajkot State Karbhari with a representation praying to put a timely check upon the unreasonable attitude of the Rajkot traders in raising prices of the food-grains to an extraordinary limit. From the prices current in the market to-day we can see that the tendency appears to be predetermined. The *ghee* that used to be sold at Rs. 20 per maund till last evening went up of a sudden to Rs. 24 or more. According to the representation the grain balance in Rajkot is estimated at forty thousand maunds while the daily consumption is put at one thousand. Let us think that the calculation be the work of an imagination. For if it be otherwise and the grain balance really amounts to the extent stated in the application, the people have in store the misfortune of undergoing a more gloomy state than at present. The deputation represented that the state should approach, through the Political Agent, to the managers in India of different railways and request them to reduce, as a special case, the carrying charges for fodder and food grains. Their last but the principal demand was to open a shop at the expense of the state, as is the case at Junagadh and in several parts of Bhownager, and to provide cheap food to the middle class men who could neither rank among the relief taking population nor among the well-to-do of the society. This request, however, could not find room in the State Karbhari's estimation, who has our deep sympathy amidst such a critical situation. The signatories of the representation, however, did not feel satisfied when they saw that the State Karbhari could not meet their wishes readily. We entertain high hopes of Mr. Sorabshah's ability as a Jhilla officer, and if his reasons in not acting up to the impulse of the occasion are founded upon the technicality of his position as a trustee of a managed state, we would recommend him to forward the Mahajan's application to the Political Agent with his opinion thereon. As a supporter of the principles of free trade he should likewise seek a plan whereby to extricate the masses from their present difficulty. Let us, however, hope that the matter would be placed before the Political Agent who is sure to advise the state in such a way as would suit the interests of all concerned.—*Khatiawar Times.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F W Fry, cleared on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, cleared on Saturday last, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Commander W A Tindall, sailed on Saturday evening, for Kurrachee.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Jeddah 16th August, with a general cargo, and specie, and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 24th August, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut Arthur, Lieut Macpherson, Mr Drummond, Mr Domala, Mr Cleur, Mr Rochiram, Hospital Asst, Shaik Miran Shaik Rahim, and 49 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Steuart, 1,329 tons, Captain Alex Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Glasgow, (15th July) via Liverpool and Manchester, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. During the voyage she experienced fine weather, fresh monsoon and high sea for 3 days East of the meredian 51° E long afterwards fine weather.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Clan Stuart s	Simpson	Glasgow, July 15.
	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, Aug 16.
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, Aug 24.
	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	Ford	Aden, Aug 18.
27	D Balduino s	Canepa s	Hongkong, Aug 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Ballaarat s	Field	London, &c.
	I G T S P Stewart.	Tindall	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Okara, Fry, for Calcutta.
" Muttra, Macintyre, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Caledonia, for London, &c.
" Naderi, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Scotia s—10 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 35 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co; 65 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—250 boxes soap, Abdoolally Ebrahim.

FROM LONDON.

Candia s—17 casks and 4 cases biscuits, P S Pochajee; 15 cases provision, F T Atkins; 15 cases biscuits, and 14 cases soap, Badroodin Nazeraly; 4 cases wine, R Smith and Co, 6 cases medicine, Esoofally Russooljee; 90 drums turpentine, E Mohomedally and Co; 4 cases polished plate glass Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 13 bales printing paper, Khemraj Shreecrishnadas; 15 cases provision, T K Jackaria Ebram and Co; 50 drums turpentine, Heptoola Shaikadum and Co; 2 cases stationery, Nazerally and Cumroodin; 70 drums turpentine, E Curimbhoy; 7 cases biscuits, Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy; 48 cases medicine, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—16 bales printing paper, A M Sodder; 14 casks chemicals, M S Bharucha; 32 cases glass ware, Jaffer Runmull; 4 cases earthenware, J Rahimtoola; 16 hogsheads spirit, D Cowasjee; 10 cases glassware, Mahomed Bharmal; 25 cases chemicals, Hormasjee Ruttonjee and Co; 25 cases chemicals, Essoofally Abdool Hoosein; 8 cases glassware, Mahomed Joosub Bowla; 29 bales paper, A Akbarally; 10 cases glassware, Rahim Hajee.

Rothenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, and 12 hogsheads spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—87 cases glassware, Jaffer Runmull; 27 cases earthenware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 31 cases writing paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 162 cases window glass, Kasturchand Gangjee; 255 boxes window glass, T Ebramjee; 50 cases glassware, Sallay Mahomed Cassum; 27 cases playing cards, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally; 41 cases playing cards, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—13 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Candia s—30 cases printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 16 cases soap, Tyebally Akbarally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 26.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—9 bales skins, Rustomjee Mancherjee Kooka; 4,720 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scotia s—36 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—4,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville du Havre s—20 cwt gum, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—301 cwt gum, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Candia s—33 cwt olibanum, C B Bhesania; 465 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 66 cwt olibanum and 54 cwt senna leaves, Quan Lun Ecoo; 38 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 75 bales twist, Framjee Hormasjee and Co; 135 cwt cloves, Quan Lun Ecoo.

Coromandel s—11 cwt ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 10 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—250 bales twist, Talati and Co; 350 bales twist, K Pallonjee; 60 bales piece goods, R S N Talati and Co; 156 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 22 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 150 chests, opium, N Meanee.

Mazagon s—303 bales twist, Talati and Co.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

TEXT OF THE DESPATCH.

REUTER telegraphs from Pretoria a summary of the correspondence, between the British Government and the Boer Government, which has been laid before the Volksraad. The first despatch is from Mr. Conyngham Greene to Mr. Reitz, and is dated July 12. It expresses Mr. Chamberlain's request to be furnished with full particulars of the new franchise scheme, and the hope that the Government of the South African Republic will not proceed with it until her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of considering it, and of communicating their views.

Mr. Reitz, replying on July 31, says :—

Before the previous communication was received a copy of the draft law had been sent to Mr. Greene, thus partially acceding to Mr. Chamberlain's request. The Government of the Republic would have liked to go further in acceding to the request, thereby strengthening the friendly relations between the two Governments.

The letter then states that it was a just proposal that the President had made at Bloemfontein as expressed in his memorandum of June 5, that both parties represented at the Conference should continue to act in the spirit displayed at the Conference, so that the work done there should not remain fruitless. Sir Alfred Milner's answer was a decided refusal. He, Sir A. Milner, said that if the President was inclined to lay a scheme regarding the franchise before the Volksraad, he did not wish to deter him from so doing, but he, President Kruger, must do that on his own responsibility, and not as part of an understanding with the British Government. This Conference, added his Excellency, is totally ended, and there is no obligation on one side or the other arising therefrom. Mr. Reitz then proceeds :—

The Transvaal Government were bound by these words of his Excellency to deal with their proposal regarding the franchise on their own reponsibility. They did so, but have in many imporant respects made use of the valued friendly suggestions given by his Excellency at the Bloemfontein Conference, as his Excellency will see from the draft law which has been forwarded. This Government may add to this that they have under existing circumstances done their utmost to bring their proposals as near as possible to those of Sir A. Milner, and the result, as contained in the draft law, indicates the farthest point to which the Transvaal people and Government can go, and only differs in detail from what was suggested by his Excellency. As the draft law was drawn up by a Commission of the Volksraad, and as this Commission has already handed in its report to the Raad, the whole matter is out of the hands of the Government, and it is no longer possible for the Government to accede further to the request forwarded by Mr. Chamberlain.

In conclusion, the Transvaal Government wish to express their satisfaction at the spirit of reconciliation which is manifested in your communication. The Transvaal Government wish to say, on their side, that they desire nothing more earnestly than that by a friendly and fair settlement an end be made to the state of tension which at present exists, with such a demoralising effect in SouthAfrica. It was in this spirit that the President went to the Conference at Bloemfontein, in this spirit were uttered his last words at the Conference, and in this spirit will this Government try to continue working, and will ever be disposed to take into earnest consideration any friendly suggestions of her Majesty's Government.

The correspondence then gives substantially the text of Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch, Aug. 2, in the following terms :—

Her Majesty's Government invites the President of the Republic to appoint delegates to discuss with delegates to be appointed by his Excellency, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, whether the franchise law recently passed by the Volksraad, together with other measures connected therewith, such as the increase of seats, will give substantial and immediate representation to the Uitlander population, and if not, what changes or additions are necessary to attain that object. It must be understood that in this discussion the delegates of the British Government shall be free to make any suggestions which are calculated to improve the measure in question, so that it will attain the desired object.

Sir Alfred Milner wishes to give personal expression to his earnest desire that the Government of the South African Republic will accept the proposal made by the British Government, and that both parties will immediately proceed to discuss the constitution of the proposed committee, the place of meeting, and the method of procedure. His Excellency is convinced that the South African Republic will agree with him that if the proposal of her Majesty's Government is accepted, the inquiry must be held as soon as possible.

It must be further understood that the proposed joint inquiry must be confined to the question of the political representation of the Uitlanders in the manner suggested, but that after the conclusion of the inquiry the High Commissioner would be ready to discuss with the President of the Republic, not only the report of the committee on the franchise question, but also other matters, including arbitration, though without the introduction of the foreign element.

THE BOER FRANCHISE LAW.

The conditions of President Kruger's new franchise law are ridiculed by the "Cape Argus," which writes as follows :—

A brief analysis of the new franchise law reveals its utter inadequacy. Take the case of the applicant for letters of naturalisation—may be some raw miner. He has to hand in a certificate to the field-cornet of his ward and to the Landdrost of his district, also signed by the district commandant, to show that he has been continuously registered during the long years required, that he has been "obedient to the laws of the land," and committed no crime against independence. (Parenthetically, it may be noted that President Kruger's ideas as to "independence" are so very eccentric that almost every Uitlander in the Republic could, after completing his seven years' probation, be denied the rights of burghership). If the field-cornet and Landdrost are themselves unable to endorse the application, the endorsement of "two respectable fully-enfranchised burghers" is necessary. If the local officials refuse the applications, provision is thoughtfully made for an appeal to the Executive. We can imagine the smile which flitted round the Council Chamber when this provision was inserted. Supposing the undoubted applicant—our raw miner, to wit—to have run the preliminary gauntlet, his application is referred to the State Secretary, who refers it to the State Attorney, who refers it back to the State Secretary, and "if no legal objection exists with the State Secretary or the State Attorney," letters of naturalisation are granted. Repeated publications in the *Staatscourant* are necessary. All this, be it remembered, at the expiration of a continuous sojourn of seven or nine years—as the case may be—in the Transvaal, and the whole subject to the stipulation that the Government may issue letters of naturalisation to whom they please, so long as the persons concerned are in the service of the country or have "rendered services" to the country, or have in any way "rendered themselves serviceable to the country"—which, in plain English, means that Mr. Kruger can, for years to come, swamp the insignificant Uitlander vote in any district where he finds it or fears it will be inconvenient. Those taking the oath, by the way, have to express their "desire to live for good in the country," which, under the circumstances, suggests some amusing reflections.

A SERIOUS INDICTMENT.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* furnishes some curious evidence as to the attempts of Government agents, in the recent case of alleged conspiracy, to manufacture evidence implicating the British Government and the South African League. Nicholls, the principal prisoner, and the only one whose *bona fides* is above suspicion, has supplied him with certified copies of affidavits in the possession of his lawyers. The following, sworn by Thomas Dashwood Bundy, is the most important. He says :—

"I live at Johannesburg. I am a contractor. I know the prisoner Hooper, at present charged with high treason. I gave evidence at the preliminary examination, not as a voluntary witness, but under a subpœna. The evidence I gave was true and correct. After I had given evidence Beattie said:—'Your evidence was very unsatisfactory. I expected you to implicate the League.' I replied that I had inquired and found the League had nothing to do with the movement.

"On my way to Pretoria to give evidence I came in the same carriage as Beattie. In the afternoon I met Mr. Deirlhers, the gentleman who prosecuted in the case at Beattie's request. At the Transvaal Hotel, in the course of conversation, he said: 'Bundy we must bring in the League. Will you try to work up the case? You will be well paid.' I said I would. In the evening, at Beattie's request, I met Tjaart Kruger at the Transvaal Hotel. In the course of conversation Kruger said: 'Do all you can to prove this to be a case of conspiracy on the part of the British Government, as it will strengthen my father's hands. I'll give you 200*l*, and you'll get a good billet in the secret service. I said: 'All right.' About a week after this interview I met Kruger again at the chief dedective's office at Johonnesburg, and told him that after careful inquiries I had come to the conclusion that the British Government and the League had nothing whatever to do with the movement, and that the whole affair was nothing but canteen talk. He still pressed me, however, to do all I could to find evidence incriminating the League, and to report later to him in Pretoria.

"A few days before I gave evidence Beattie and I had a drink at the Fountain Hotel. He said: 'Old man, I rely on you. You must bring in the League.' I said: 'All right.' I intended, however, only to tell the truth in the box.

"I make this affidavit voluntarily and without being asked by anyone.

"Sworn at Pretoria, July 25."

Tjaart Kruger is the President's son, and is head of the secret service. Beattie was the principal detective engaged in the case. The conversation with Kruger took place on the eve of the Bloemfontein Conference.

It was clearly proved, adds the *Times* correspondent, at the preliminary examination that *agents-provocateurs* were at work, and that several of those who were arrested were Government detectives and had been provided with bogus military titles. Nicholls has given me a written statement showing that while he was in gaol the other prisoners, especially Ellis and Tremlett, did their best—by advising, cajoling, and threatening—to induce him to implicate the British Government, the South African League, and the Rand capitalists.

The correspondent, in a later despatch, says that the disclosures respecting the deliberate fomenting of the sham treason plot and the attempt to implicate the British Government have created a profound impression in Johannesburg.

ATTITUDE OF THE FREE STATE.

The burghers in Harrismith, the large district of the Orange Free State bordering on Natal, recently refused to obey the order of their commandant to form laager. The same district has now invited an ex-member of the Free State Raad, who is now in the Transvaal, to come and explain to them the exact situation of affairs there, to enable them to decide whether they ought to support the Boers or not. People who are well acquainted with the tendency of public opinion in the Orange Free State consider it questionable, says the *Standard* correspondent, if even half the adult male population would take the field in the event of hostilities. President Steyn seems to have made little effort to excite his burghers to a display of sympathy with the Boers of the Transvaal; and, in spite of appeals and hints from Pretoria, has so far declined to call public meetings.

"On the other hand, I am informed," adds the correspondent, "on trustworthy authority, that every burgher in the Orange Free State has been supplied, from a source which may be guessed, with a sealed packet of ammunition, in order to forestall and remove all ground for refusing to fight on the excuse of not being prepared."

SCENE IN THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

A remarkable scene is reported by the *Times* correspondent to have taken place on August 7 in the Cape Assembly. Mr. Brabant moved for a return of the expenses incurred in certain Ministerial tours in 1899, asserting that the tours were made for electioneering purposes, though they were ostensibly for public business.

Mr. Schreiner, in a bitter speech, said that he had nothing to conceal, and promised to furnish the return and something more—namely, the expenses of the late Ministers on their tours. He went on to declare that Mr. Brabant was not acting on his own initiative, but had been put up by those who pulled the strings, and indicated Mr. Rhodes, whose presence in the House, he said, was always the signal for a recurrence to the atmosphere of a human pigstye, which the right hon. gentleman had said injuriously affected his moral health.

Mr. Rhodes protested that he had not said a word.

Mr. Schreiner accused Mr. Rhodes of having applauded Mr. Brabant in a reference to the alleged use of Transvaal secret service money in the late elections, for which assertion, which was entirely incorrect, Mr. Rhodes had had to pay damages in the Supreme Court, being unable to prove the statement. Mr. Schreiner also attacked Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, but at this point the House adjourned.

A TELEGRAM from Salzburg reports renewed disorders in that town. A meeting of the Salzburg German National Club was followed by demonstrations in the streets, ending in serious disturbances, in the course of which the windows of the offices of the "Salzburger Chronik" were smashed. On the police intervening they were pelted with stones, and revolver shots were also fired at them from the crowd. Several of the police and officials were injured, and finally the police charged with drawn swords, a number of the rioters being wounded. Troops were then sent for, but, although it was not until two in the morning that order was restored, they did not leave to use their arms. Six arrests were made.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions. It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorising, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation he Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable.*" The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,
SOUND TEETH,
WHOLESOME BREATH.

FOR SALE BY :—TREACHER & Co., LD., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The United States Agricultural Departwent have adopted a French idea, and are taking pictures by the cinematograph of growing plants. In the divsion of Vegetable Pathology a young oak is under the lens, a picture being taken every hour. In this way the growth of the plant from its first shoot will be illustrated on the screen, and thus imitate the "mango trick." The experiment is merely to test the value of the plan in watching the progress of diseases such as blight, and if successful the agricultural colleges and experiment stations will receive positive photographs for their own use.

The Compagnie Generale des Omnibus de Paris are adopting a law pressure acetylene gas light in their vehicles. The gas comes not from ordinary carbide of calcium, but "acetylithe," that is carbide treated with glucos after immersion in petroleum, a process due to Letang and Serpollet.

According to M. Xavier Raspail in a paper read t the French Societe Zoologique, birds have the sense of smell as keen as dogs, if not keener. They are provided with a very complete olfactory apparatus, and the usual way of explaining their discovery of nourishment by sight alone is a mistake. It is probable that vultures, condors, and such like birds depend more on smell han sight.

The "cigar bean" of Batavia is a wild fruit recently discovered in Batavia. The pod is like a cigar in shape and colour, but only an inch long, and when put into water it rests on the surface for several minutes, then explodes like a torpedo, hurling the seed in allowed to ripen in a warm place the pod gradually splits lengthwise from point to base. If left to ripen on the plant it splits open more suddenly. There are other tropical fruits which explode in order to scatter their seeds.

Iced chloroform has been used as an anæsthetic with good results by Professor Shorburg, of the Julius Hospital, Wurzburg, Bavaria. It is said to act more quickly and to be less dangerous or nauseating than ordinary anæsthetics.

Iron or steel articles incrusted with gold and other precious metals are made at Eibar, Guipuzcoa, in Spain. As described by Mr. Smith, our Consul, they comprise jewels, umbrella handles, &c., of elegant design. After the metal is worked is is "bronzed," and the contrast of the iron and precious metal is thus deepened.

Among the features of the coming Paris Exhibibtion will be the Palais des Congres on the Quai de la Conference, built two-thirds on shore and one-third on the Seine. The view from it at night of the illuminated river will be fairy-like. The various Congresses will bring together many of the notabilities in art, science, and letters from all parts of the world.

The Paris Society of Musical Composers offer a prize to French musicians for an overture to be performed at the Exhibition. Printing presses, coinining presses, paper works, will be shown in operation. There will be a fine display of motorcars aeronautical machines. Model flour mills, breweries, sugar refineries, dairies cider factories, and distilleries will also be on view.

The "walking fish" of Santa Catalina Channel California, is a member of the Pediculati tribe, and has congeners among the gulf-weed of the Mexican Gulf. Its pectoral fins are shaped so as to serve for legs, and it can rest on them so as to snap its prey. It builds a nest of seaweed.

The "Dismal Swamp" of Virginia and North Carolina, 143,000 acres in extent, and familiar to readers, of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Dred," has been purchased by lumber merchants, who propose to drain it. While destroying the romance of the swamp they will also change the fauna and flora of the district, but if sport, letters, and science lose, economics will probably gain.

During a recent thunderstorm near Seward, Nebraska, United States, a flash of lightning killed five young men riding in a waggon, and also the team of horses. They were found next day by a farmer passing along the road.

The Russian Government, at the instance of the St. Petersburg Astronomical Society, have decided to drop the Julian-Greek, or "old style," calendar in favour of the Gregorian now in general use. It is expected that the "new style" will begin in 1901.

Heligoland has a small sandy shoal, or "dune," adjacent to the low part of the town, which is a favourite resort of bathers. It has been disappearing gradually for many years, as the British Government, indifferent to the bathing interest of the islanders, would not protect it. The Germans are now doing what we might have done, and not only protecting, but enlarging the little island by means of sea fences.

Dr. Ripley, an American anthropologist, in his lectures on the "Racial Geography of Europe," has maintained that the Jews are not by any means a pure race. For one thing they are now mainly broad-headed, whereas the pure Arabs, who, according to him, represent the true Semites, are long-headed. In the "Popular Science Monthly" Mr. Jacobs, President of the Jewish Historical Society, contests this view, and argues that mental work has broadened the head of the Jew. There is a good deal of evidence to show that brain-work does broaden the skull, and the Jews, of course, are intelligent. Mr. Jacobs has given figures to show that the Jews as a race take rank intellectually between Scotch and English, and the Western Jews even rank above them. His statistics, of course, may be open to question, but the intellectual powers of the Jew are beyond a doubt. The truth probably lies between the standpoints of Mr. Jacobs and Dr. Ripley.

Mr. H. S. Bryant, of Philadelphia, is attempting to scale Mount Elias in Alaska. and has in view the ascent of Mount Assiniboine, Swiss guides from Interlaken, who climbed the Selkirk glaciers with members of Alpine clubs, accompany him.

The "Arctic Club" of New York was organised by the members of Dr. Cook's Arctic expedition in the "Portia," 1894. It now embraces nearly all the prominent American Arctic explorers, and Dr. Nansen is an honorary vice-president. The banner of the Club is now with Peary, and the members hope that it will yet float over the North Pole.

A German patent has been granted for the treatment of articles of plaster of Paris with an aqueous solution of ammonium borate, for the purpose of hardening them and rendering them insoluble in water. A simple and efficient process for accomplishing this object would be highly desirable, as it would serve to greatly prolong the live of plaster casts, which, being quite soft and not entirely insoluble, sooner or later become superficially defaced, and washing specially wears down the outlines of the object. The process above referred to is said to give results decidedly superior to anything that has heretofore been proposed. The hardening liquid may either be mingled with the plaster in the act of moulding or may be applied on the surface of the finished casts with a brush. The solution is prepared by dissolving boracic acid in warm water and adding thereto sufficient ammonia to form the borate, which remains in the solution. The manner of using the solution is thus described:—The saturation of the gypsum or painting of the plaster of Paris is carried out in the cold. The objects are subsequently rinsed off and dried. The surface becomes very hard after two days and insoluble in water, while the induration in the interior advances more slowly. By means of the fluid described, gypsum floors can be hardened and rendered more durable and impervious to the influence of the weather. Saturating with ammonium borate is said to be especially useful on exterior walls of buildings, barracks, &c.; on the latter, because experiments have proved an antisedtic action of the liquid.

Professor Liversidge has made a series of experiments on the blue pigment of *Heliopora cærulea* on material obtained by the Funafuti Expedition. His results are interesting, although they do not, unfortunately, throw much light upon the nature or relations of this very curious pigment. He finds that "dead" coral after treatment with hydrochloric acid yields a black pigment which dissolves in formic, acetic, and lactic acids to form a bright blue solution. The pigment is slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, but quite insoluble in ether. The residue after ignition is bulky, and contains much phosphoric acid, iron, lime, and magnesia. Curiously enough Professor Liversidge found that pieces of "live" coral, or coral which had been gathered while growing, although of a distinct slaty blue colour, did not yield blue solutions, but merely pale green ones. The pigment itself was also of a pale chlorophyll green tint. The paper concludes with a list of other blue or green colouring matters in animals. In connection with these we would draw the author's attention to the asserted occurrence of the mineral vivianite in the skeleton of Beloes and some other forms.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAMINE.

Continuing his speech in the Commons on the Indian Budget, Lord G. Hamilton said:—As soon as the famine operations were concluded he appointed a commission to inquire into the procedure, &c., Sir James Lyell being the chairman. The report was issued in the beginning of the year, and it showed conclusively that though they had made mistakes, the campaign against the famine was carried out with vigour, prescience, and success; but, notwithstanding, there was heavy mortality and great suffering over a large area, owing to the scarcity of food and employment, consequent on drought and its attendant evils. There were two theories as to the cause and origin of the distress. One set of people held that the distress from famines had increased since British rule, as our system of taxation reduced the resources of the people to the lowest point, so that they rapidly collapsed at the first touch of an abnormal visitation like famine; the other set held that famine had periodically visited India from time immemorial, and that under British rule the effects of famine had been more resisted and curtailed than previously. He thought the figures he would lay before the House would show which of these theories was true. If it was true that British rule reduced the people to their lowest point, then when the abnormal visitation was past their power of recuperation would be so small that the recovery for a number of years would be so small as to be scarcely appreciated. If it be true that British rule had greatly appreciated the resources of the community, and that the suffering was due only to the severity of the famine, then it would be equally true that as soon as the visitation passed away the community would rapidly make good the losses caused by the abnormal visitation. (Hear hear.) He would now come to the next year to the famine.

OUR LARGEST SURPLUS.

Sir J. Westland in March, 1898, estimated the surplus at 891,000 rx. A few months later he (Lord George) expressed the belief that that amount would be largely increased. The surplus was now estimated at 4,759,000 rx., and he had recently received a telegram stating that 100,000 rx. could be added to that amount. That was the largest surplus ever realised since our rule in India. (Cheers.) The year which immediately preceded it was the worst famine year of the century. (Cheers.) This surplus was due, not only to the augmentation of revenue but to a large reduction in expenditure. They took the exchange value of the rupee at 1s. 3 3-8d.; the actual rate of exchange was approximately 1s. 4d.; and this rise diminished by 1,070,000 rx., the amount which had to be remitted. Last year he estimated he should be able to draw rupees equivalent to 16,000,000*l.*, whereas the actual amount was 18,695,000*l.*, or 2,695,000*l.* in excess of his estimate. This was the largest amount ever sent in one year to England, and it enabled them to reduce their gold liabilities by 2,695,000*l.* The railway account was reduced by 848,000 rx., and the irrigation account by 226,000 rx. There was also a saving on Army expenditure of 520,800 rx., due to the early cessation of the operations on the frontier. Then there were a number of smaller savings which amounted to 1,973,000 rx. On the revenue side there was an increase on every head save taxes and registration, and the increased amount was 1,658,000 rx. The amount which the Provincial Governments obtained under the more favourable prospects of the year was 834,700 rx., more than was anticipated. These figures added together brought the surplus to 4,759,000 rx. He ought to mention that 700,000 rx., was paid to the Provincial Governments on account of their expenditure in connection with famine and plague, and that left an available surplus of 4,059,000 rx. The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 30,000,000 rx., and that amount had only been exceeded in three years. The Treasury retained in India 10,500,000 rx. That sum had often been exceeded, but 6,500,000 rx., of that was gold, which was the largest amount of gold India had ever absorbed. (Hear, hear.)

These results were far more satisfactory than the most sanguine anticipations of last year. We had succeeded in facing and overcoming a series of difficulties with far less loss of vitality than he thought possible. The enormous increase in population in India always caused great anxiety to the Government. Some time back as he had said, he appointed a Commission, of which Sir James Lyell was chairman, whose opinion, he thought, on this subject would be exceptionally valuable. The report of that Commission stated that there had been an increase in the incomes of landowners in India of late years, and that consequently these people had shown greater power of resistance in times of famine, &c. But as to the artisan classes, most of whom lived from hand to mouth, it was evident that their wages had not risen in due proportion to the rise in prices.

The difficulty was not one that could be solved by a reduction of taxation or the cheapening of food. These poor people practically paid no taxation, and food in India was cheaper than in any other civilised country in the world. India was the most prolific human nursery in the world. We had stopped war, and the whole resources of modern administration and science were concentrated on arresting the epidemics and famines which in the past played such havoc with human life. Sir Robert Giffen estimated that during the last thirty years the population of Biritish India had increased by over 7,000,000, and that only a small portion of that increase was due to annexation. It seemed to be an unnatural law of nature that if a population was increasing rapidly that section increased most rapidly which was nearest to destitution. Under British rule in India this residuum had increased, and would continue to increase. We could not alter our past humane policy. We must seek for some other solution to meet the difficulty created by our beneficent rule. The only solution he saw was to open up the country by railways, and to encourage private enterprise to develop the latent resources of India, and notably its mineral wealth, which had scarcely yet been scratched. (Hear, hear.) They must try to encourage the capital of this country to go out to India, and side by side with that they must try and make the system of education more technical. (Hear, hear.)

SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR.

Coming to the estimates of income and expenditure for the present year, he estimated the revenue at 62,500,000 rx. and the expenditure at 58,540,000 rx. The income was 600,000 rx. less and the expenditure was 472,000 rx. less. The latest telegram from India was that the revenue prospects were such as to justify the Government in estimating the value of the rupee at 16d. instead of 15 3-8d. as estimated in the Budget. Accordingly the surplus might be taken at 4,400,000 rx. This would be the last year in which Sir James Westland would be responsible for the finance of India. It must be a source of gratification to him and his friends that despite the unprecedented difficulties he had had to encounter, he was able to associate his abandonment of office with the two highest surpluses of the century, and that his efforts to establish a gold standard in India were within a reasonable period of being realised. (Cheers.) Considerable anxiety had prevailed recently as to the progress of the monsoon. On the West coast there had been a deficiency of gain, but he was hopeful that there might be a heavy rainfall during the present month. The crop prospects and the rainfall in Northern India, Bengal, and Burma were about the average, but he was afraid there would be some scarcity on the West coast. The famine organisation, however, was in excellent order, and he could hardly think there would be such a scarcity as would seriously disturb the financial revenues of the year.

PUBLIC WORKS AND CURRENCY.

The Government had determined not to reduce taxation this year. They were anxious, in the first place, to make up past losses, and, in the second place, they wereanxious during the period of the alteration of the currency system to occupy the strongest possible financial position. There was another reason. They were very anxious to carry on the system of public works with as little borrowing as possible. Ten years ago there was an excess of liabilities over assets in regard to public works of 39,844,000*l.* This year the total liability was 31,689,000*l.* If they went on improving their balance-sheet in that way in the course of thirty years, India ought to have no debt at all. He had already alluded to the desirability of encouraging British capital to go to India. To his mind there was no more effective method of bringing that about than by establishing such a common currency system in the two countries, as would closely link together the monetary and commercial interests of the two countries. The thanks of the country were due to the members of the Committee, presided over by Sir H. Fowler, which considered the Currency Question and formulated recommendations which had met with almost unanimous approval. Their report was one of the most convincing and easily digested documents which he had read on the subject, and it had the further advantage of being unanimous on all points of materialimportance. The Committee recommended that the Indian mints should continue to be closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver, that gold should be made legal tender and current coin, and that the mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold. The system they recommended was very similar to that which prevailed in France and the United States, and if those countries were to approach us as they did a few years ago with responsible proposals for an international arrangement, India would, under the system recommended by the Committee, be in a better position to consider those proposals than before. That part of the report, however, which seemed to him most valuable was that in which the Committee showed that the gold standard would be as beneficial to the Indian people as to the Indian Government.

SOME STATISTICAL FALLACIES.

The conclusions arrived at by industrious statisticians who spent a great deal of time examining the currency of countries all over the world were by no means reliable. He thought the Committee did a great service in showing that the export trade from India was not regulated by the rise and fall in the exchange. He had before asked his friends in the House who differed from him to show how a depreciated currency benefited the majority of the community among whom it circulated. His theory was that, if a country had a depreciated currency, there must be a rise in prices. There was always an interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages, and during that interval the employer got the benefit. His friends who believed in the depreciated currency benefiting the community should recognise that such a currency gave rise to a legalised form of sweating. He could assure the House that the Government would never have exerted themselves to establish a gold standard in India unless they had satisfied themselves that the establishment of such a currency would be for the general benefit of the community. The Committee in their report did not favour the idea of raising a great loan for the purpose of buying gold and thus accelerating the period during which the conversion might be made. He admitted the strength of some of the objections made against the policy of borrowing, and they were ready to forego for the present any intention of the kind. Subject to this understanding they were ready to utilise all their powers to push through the currency proposals. They hoped not to have to borrow this year, but if the failure of the crops became serious and the exchange in India was upset they would be compelled to fall back on their borrowing powers. After the fullest consideration they had arrived at the conclusion that the establishment of the gold standard and currency was required in the interests of India, and they would not be deterred from establishing it by the temporary failure of the revenue. Mr. Hambro, a governor of the Bank of England, had made a most important suggestion. He had said that the banking facilities in India would prove a deterrent to the realisation of the committee's proposal, and suggested that a great banking institution like the Bank of Enland should be established. His (Lord G. Hamilton's) three years' experience led him to the conclusion that in India they were endeavouring to finance their export trade and commerce on too narrow a cash basis. He believed that the establishment of such a bank as Mr. Hambro suggested would be a great advantage, but there were some difficulties in the way, such as the lack of business during certain parts of the year. He did not, however, think the difficulties insurmountable. In conclusion, the noble lord said that he hoped that the commencement of the new century would be associated with a period of big financial surpluses in India and the establishment of a currency which would give the country the fullest benefit and make her the chiefest and largest, and most fructifying money market in the world, (Cheers.) He concluded by moving that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

Mr. Caldwell then moved the following amendment: "That under the existing procedure the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs is not effectively exercised; that the salary of the Secretary of State for India should be placed on the Estimates; that the debate on the Indian Budget should be appointed for an earlier day in the session; and that, with a veiw to the more effectual discharge by this House of its existing duty to the unrepresented Indian taxpayer, the East India Accounts should each year be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report on any special features deserving the attention of the House." He said that the right hon. gentleman in his statement had not dealt with many difficulties which the people of India had to meet. He moved the resolution which stood in his name because he regarded the reforms mentioned as urgently necessary and because he thought the Indian taxpayer should have a direct representation in the government of his country.

Sir W. Wedderburn complained of the little interest taken in these matters by the House of Commons, and asserted that India had no way of efficiently presenting her grievances to Parliament. He urged that an official inquiry should be held into the condition of the ryots in the typical Indian villages. He went on to refer to the imprisonment of the Natu brothers, which, he remarked, was in some respects worse than the Dreyfus case, as these men had had no trial at all and had never been told on what ground they were really imprisoned. Either they ought to be tried or they ought to be released. He concluded by seconding the amendment.

Mr. Milward opposed the amendment, maintaining that the affairs of India were far better managed by the Indian Civil Service than they would be by Parliament.

Mr. Harwood complained of the little attention paid to Indian matters in the House. He protested against the bureaucratic system on which India was managed, and said that the debate on the Indian Budget was not a solemn farce but a tragedy, which made him ashamed of our loud boasts of empire.

Sir H. Fowler said that he felt that he must rise to answer the somewhat romantic speech of his hon. friend who had just sat down. It was not right that it should go from this country to India that the House of Commons was indifferent to Indian affairs. He ventured to say that during the past ten years there had been no debates in the House which had excited a greater interest, there had been no more important divisions taken than the debates and divisions on Indian matters. (Cheers.) His hon. friend would remember the debates which had taken place on the Indian frontier policy, the Chitral policy, and many other questions which had been raised with reference to India. He did not wish to say that he agreed with all the decisions which had been come to by the House on Indian questions, but they were the decisions of the House and no one had a right to imply that the House was indifferent to Indian affairs.

Mr. Harwood said that what he wished to complain about was that the debate on the Indian Budget did not come on early enough in the session to enable the House to take an interest in India.

Sir H. Fowler said that he was glad that his hon. friend had interrupted him, because he did not believe that the hon. member meant to convey the impression which was likely to get abroad. Continuing, the right hon. gentleman said that in his opinion the superintending authority of Parliament over Indian affairs was effectively exercised. He knew of no department which was better carried on or better looked after than the India Office. It had been said that the Secretaries of State for India were not impartial judges were the mouthpiece of the official hierarchy of the India Office, and were discourteous to hon. members of the House with reference to Indian matters. He pleaded not guilty to every one of those charges, and a member who made such a statement could never have been in the India Office. (Hear, hear.) Fault had been found with him by certain organs of the Press because he would not make India a party question. He never would. (Cheers.) If he forfeited his position on that bench or on any other bench in theHouse he never would consent to India being looked at through party spectacles. (Cheers.) His one hope was to keep India out of party questions, and to feel that members were responsible for India, not as members of the Conservative or Liberal Party, but as members of the House. (Cheers.) He felt a profound admiration for our government of India; it was the only system which could have welded together the many varied races—speaking fifty languages and differing from one another as did the Scot and the Spaniard—and maintained the *Pax Britannica*. (Cheers.) There was no such thing as the people of India. One might as well speak of a native of Europe as a native of India. (Hear, hear.) It was the influence of Great Britain which kept together all these peoples, and he hoped we should never tamper with the outworks of this great system of government. (Hear, hear.)

The house then divided, and there were:—

For the amendment	36
Against	95
Majority	59

Sir M. Bhownaggree congratulated the noble lord and the Government on the favourable balance remaining to the Indian Exchequer. In spite of the famine the recuperative power of India had been clearly shown. He also asked leave to congratulate Lord Curzon on his recent declaration of policy as to the Frontier, which was both wise and economical. He also declared that he highly approved of the policy advocated by the Viceroy to further the development of industrial and technical education in the Indian Empire, and trusted that immediate practical effect would be given to that policy by the establishment of scientific and technical departments in the existing schools, and of polytechnic institutions in the larger towns of India, as well as by holding out special facilities to industrial projects. He was sure if the Government were to make industrial and technical training national the chiefs would come forward and give that pecuniary support without which the work could not be carried on, but they must make prizes and scholarships available for those who selected an industrial and technical course of study. His main purpose was to send to Lord Curzon from that House a message of approval which should encourage him in persevering in the path he had selected for the future development of the resources of India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pickersgill declared that the existing system of combining the judicial and the executive functions in India was an anachronism, and was fertile of mischief.

Sir A. Hickman complained of the practice of the railway authorities in India purchasing railway material in America instead of in this country.

Mr. Perks drew attention to the alterations recently made by the Indian Government in the regulations for the use of military churches. These alterations, he said, were most offensive to Presbyterian and Wesleyan soldiers.

Colonel Sandys complained of the want of efficiency in the Indian Army, which he thought was due to the paucity of British officers.

After some remarks by Mr. Kimber, Mr. Herbert Roberts said he viewed with grave concern the proposals of the Viceroy of India with reference to the future Municipal administration of Calcutta, which, if carried into law, would, he thought, destroy the representative character of the Calcutta Municipality.

Mr. Wylie congratulated the noble lord on the work he had done in India with regard to the sugar industry, and expressed his surprise that the attack on his policy had been led by Sir H. Fowler, to whose action in India this policy was a fitting conclusion. He urged the establishment of a National Bank, which should extend and consolidate the Presidency Banks in India. By this means a gold standard would be obtained in India much more cheaply than in any other way.

Sir H. Fowler expressed his sincere admiration of the manner, in which the Secretary for India had made his Budget statement, and congratulated the noble lord and the Government of India on the fact that such a statement could be made. The prosperity which had attended India financially, commercially, and agriculturally was a matter in which everybody who took an interst in India was exceedingly thankful for. Last year was a record year of deficit; this year was a record year of surplus. There was one matter which the noble lord did not refer to, possibly because he intended to lay papers on the subject—namely, the question of Frontier policy. According to the newspapers the Viceroy, with the sanction of the Home authorities, had decided on a modification of the Frontier policy, and that proposition if carried would restore to the Regular Army a large number of troops hitherto quartered in fortified posts in the tribal country and, it was hoped, would resut in an annual saving of many lakhs of rupees to the Exchequer. If that was the policy which Lord Curzon was going to carry out it would meet with the cordial approval of some gentlemen who had expressed themselves very strongly on the question of Frontier policy.

Lord G. Hamilton, replying to the various criticisms that had been made in the course of the debate, said the changes which Lord Curzon proposed to make in connection with the establishment of new native levies for the maintenance of order on the Frontier were entirely in accord with the principles and policy of a despatch which two years ago he (Lord G. Hamilton) sent in the name of her Majesty's Government. In that despatch they laid down the lines which the Indian Government for the future were to pursue in connection with Frontier defence, and in a subsequent debate he summed up that despatch in two words. The principles which it represented were concentration and conciliation. Lord Curzon had thrown himself with characteristic energy into the realisation of that policy, and it was one which he believed would meet with the unanimous approval of both sides of the House. (Hear, hear.) He saw no reason why the representative system of Municipal Government, which had worked well in Bombay, should not work well in Calcutta. With regard to contracts going to American firms, he was anxious as far as possible to give contracts to British firms, but he thought that British firms should realise the progress America was making in the production of machinery and railway materials. In the course of the debate opinions had been expressed in various quarters that the House was indifferent as to Indian questions and took little interest in Indian subjects. He had been very many years in the House, and he did not think he had ever known a House of Commons where the interest taken in Indian questions was more intense than it was in the present House of Commons. He could not help being struck by the pathetic admission of the hon. baronet the member for Banff. The hon. baronet said that for six years he had been working away under the impression that he represented the whole of the natives of India—(laughter)—and that he had never succeeded in getting one single solitary grievance he had brought forward remedied. The Press, he went on to say, public opinion, Parliament and the India Office were all against him. How was it the hon. baronet had not been able to get any redress for any question he had brought forward? How was it that public opinion, the House of Commons, the Press, and the India Office were all combined against him? Had it ever occurred to the hon. baronet that his want of success was a little due to the tactics he adopted? (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet had complained that he was not a "persona grata" at the India Office? Why should he be? The hon. baronet —he did not say intentionally—and those with whom he worked did everything in their power to stir up bad feeling against the Indian Government. (Cheers.) He considered the hon. baronet responsible for the fact that a paper called *India* circulated the grossest falsehoods, which were repeated fourfold in the native Press. (Cheers). If the hon. baronet wanted to make his efforts of any effect he should try to say to people to their face what, through the Press and otherwise, he said behind their back; and until he did that he could not expect that anything he said in that House would have any effect. (Cheers).

The House then went into Committee, Mr. A. O'Connor in the chair, and agreed to the formal resolution required on the East India Accounts without debate.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL telegram from Massowah announces that in virtue of an agreement between the Italian and Anglo-Egyptian Administrations, mert chandise entering the Soudan from Erythrea shall be liable to a duty of only five per cent. instead of eigh- per cent.

Is it not possible that the serious ravages of this disease supply an eloquent commentary on the remarks made at the British Medical Association by Professor Ogsden on the subject of the medical departments of the fighting services? Professor Ogsden was outspoken with regard to the inferior class of men who are attracted to this branch of the medical profession. This may be partly due to the "lamentable deficiency of institutions in the Army and Navy where surgery could be practised," but we fear that the real causes are deeper. The best men who devote themselves to medicine can hardly be expected to choose a branch of the profession where neither fortune nor reputation can be looked for. Consequently, Army and Navy surgeons inevitably come to be regarded as belonging to an inferior class of medical men, and this reputation naturally tends to justify and perpetuate itself. And if soldiers are committed to the care of inferior doctors it is not wonderful that a disease like enteric fever gains the upper hand.

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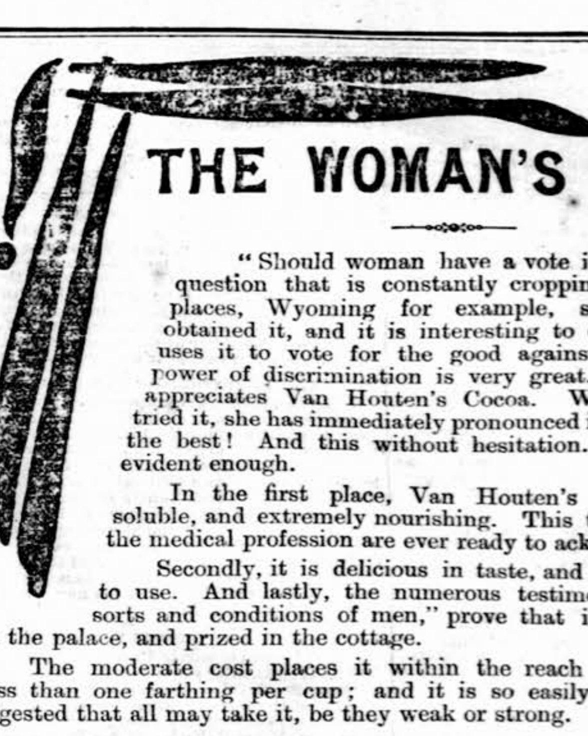

THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

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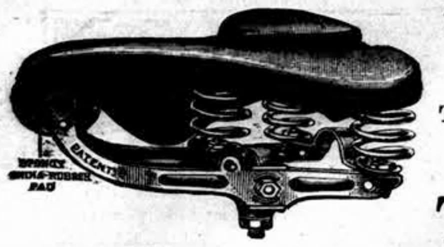

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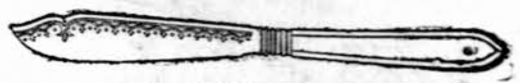

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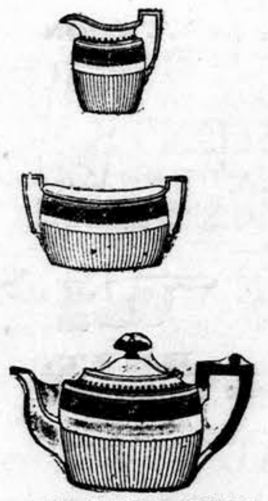

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